PROVINCIAL LIBRARY
EDMONTON.

Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 48 VULCAN, ALBERTA JULY 21, 1915 PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

Sunday School Picnic
TO
OKOTOKS
Beautiful Scenery, Pleasant Memories, Take a KODAK with you.

KODAKS $7.00 to $27.50

D. C. JONES
DRUGGIST Rexall Remedies VULCAN

MONEY TO LOAN

Although the crop is looking good, you may need some money anyhow. We have some to lend on first mortgage. You will need to make up your mind quickly, however, if you want it, as money conditions are very changeable. Interest payable yearly at 8½% on five year terms. Call and make out an application as soon as you can.

ARTHUR MITCHELL & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND NOTARIES

I am leaving for the East in about Six weeks. I wish to take with me a bunch of Listings for
FARM LANDS
Must be good or will not accept.
If you desire to sell it will pay you to see me.
...MILTON F. EARP...
VULCAN - - - - - - - ALBERTA

BLACKSMITHING
D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRCALDY.
All work promptly executed.
Plow Shares, $2.25 for 12 inch, $2.50 for 14 inch, $2.75 for 16 inch, $3.00 for 18 inch.

LADIES DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER
I am open to do all kinds of ladies sewing by the day.
Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block
MISS MABEL COLWELL

HAIL LOSSES PAID

In the recent Hail Storm we had four reports of Losses in our Companies. Owing to the dislocation of train service, the adjusters were delayed a few days but losses were inspected on the 7th of July and settlement was received in Vulcan on the 9th. Adjustments were allowed up to 70 per cent., and in every single instance the assured were enthusiastic about the fair treatment they received.

Can you want any better recommendation than this?

If you are not insured, don't delay, but insure now in companies that have proved their ability to pay big losses and to pay them promptly.

THE CANADA SECURITY
BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE
CANADA HAIL

Flood & Whicher
VULCAN ...AGENTS... ALBERTA

Ladies and Gent's Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired
P. GILLESPIE
TAILOR, COSTUMIER
Best Workmanship Guaranteed
French Dry Cleaning a Specialty
Suits Made to Measure
Removed Next to A. Mitchell & Co.
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Shoe Repairs
Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed.
Shop Opposite the Depot.
W. F. BRADIN
Vulcan, Alberta.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF CALGARY

In the Matter of the Tax Enforcement Return For The Rural Municipality of Marquis, No. 157, In The Province of Alberta.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the "Rural Municipality Act" in that behalf, His Honour Judge Carpenter, a Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Calgary, has appointed Thursday, the 29th day of July 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court House, District Court Chambers, at Calgary, for the holding of the Confirmation Court to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Dated at Eastway, Alberta, this 20th day of May 1915.

"R. E. HOUSE"
Secretary-Treasurer.

M26t8

The **Lineham Lumber Co.** Limited
VULCAN - - - - - - ALBERTA
LUMBER
Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish.
Get Our Prices
JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

Institute Lodge

The Vulcan Clover Leaf Lodge of Rebekahs of Vulcan have recently instituted a sister Lodge at Barons. The occasion was on Tuesday last, July 13th, when six cars, kindly loaned by members or the Oddfeliows Lodge. took over thirty members of the Rebekah Lodge to Barons. The ceremony in that town took place at the I. O. O. F. Hall, where the Clover Leaf degree team put on the work. Following the institution the officers of the Barons Lodge were installed by the Vulcan members, who had the assistance of Mrs. Malloy, of Nanton, president of the Rebekah Assembly.

The lodge work was followed by a splendid supper, which was daintily served by the newly formed Barons Lodge, and then the Vulcan members made for home, arriving in Vulcan, after encountering rain, in the early morning.

The Vulcan Rebekah Lodge have recently had their installation of officers for the present term, when the following officers were installed:

Jr. P. G., Mrs. Wm. McPherson; N. G., Mrs. McCliment; V. G., Mrs. C. M. McDonald; Rec. Sec., Mrs. A. J. Flood; Treas., Mrs. S. Forrester; I. G., Mrs. A. Brooks; O. G., Mr. Wm. Bowie; War. Mrs. P. Terry; Con., Miss Ferguson; Chap., Mrs. Farrand; R. S. N. G., Mrs. E. M. Clark; L. S. N. G., Mrs. E. C. McPherson; Fin. Sec., Mr. E. M. Clark.

The Stampede

The stampede to be held at Vulcan on Wendesday, August 11th, is to be an A1 affair with everything on the program of the very best. The total prizes and awards for all contests are placed at $2-,500 and the riders and contestants in the various events will be star riders from all parts of the province. Mr. Arthur R. Bond, who is the manager of the stampede, is sparing no effort to make the day the most successful possible, and he is at present in touch with such riders as E. LeGrandier who will, in all probability, be here to give an exhibition.

The railway company have also been approached with regard to special trains in both directions morning and evening, and if this is consummated it will mean that the added facilities for getting to Vulcan from other points will bring hundred of people to the town.

The purses for the main events are as follows:

Cowboys Bucking horse riding contest, $225; Cowboys Steer roping contest, $150; Cowboys contest, bareback bucking horse with surcingle. $50; Cowboys Relay race, cow horses, 2 miles, $85; Cowgirls Turn race, with Cowponies, $40; Steer riding, special prize; Maverick race; Indian free-for-all, one mile, $50; Cowboys Turn race with Cowponies, $40; Best all round Cowboy $10; Best Bucking horse, $25.00; Best dressed and mounted Cowboy and Cowgirl, $5 each; Cowboys only regulation outfit, ½ mile, $40; "Ford" Potatoe race, $4. Various other liberal purses given for minor events.

Council Meeting.

The council held their regular monthly meeting at the office of the secretary-treasuer on Monday evening of last week, Councillors Spooner and Irving being present, Reeve Dodds being out of town.

Very little business came up for consideration and what there was did not take very long to settle. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the following bills were passed on a motion by Spooner, seconded py Irving: A Vanskiver, $5.00; Imperial hotel, $21.50; Vulcan Advocate, $4.80; Wolfe & Pettman; $1,-75.

Councillor Spooner brought up the question of something being done in the town in regard to raising money for a machine gun to be presented to some regiment. The tenor of the meeting was in favor of this idea and it was decided .o start a public subscription fund to raise the necessary amount of $800. The council, on a motion by Spooner, seconded by Irving, will head the list by a donation of $100. A committee of townsmen were selected to act in connection with this and the following persons were placed on the committee: Messrs. A. M. Trail, H. W. Reeves, F. A. Elves, R. W. Glover, P. H. Irving, D. C. Jones, A. J. Flood, A. G. Spooner, R. E. Dodds and J. Wolfe.

Complaints regarding the hotel sewer were spoken of and Medical officer, Dr. Carson, who was present, said that Mr. Mutz had undertaken to do all he could to mitigate the present condition.

The council then adjourned.

Civic Holiday July 27th.

The Excursion to the Lethbridge experimental farm on Saturday was not so well attended as it would have been under decent weather conditions, rain falling heavily in the morning. As it was, however, a fairly large number went down.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Arrison and Mrs. F. G. Tharle and family recently motored up to the Red Deer district. The journey was not all that could be desired as the party had lots of trouble owing to the bad condition of the roads.

At a meeting of business men on Wednesday evening The Vulcan Patriotic Association was formed, and the sum of $302 was raised for the purpose of a machine gun. In our next issue we will publish the names of contributors and amount.

Machine Gun Meeting

On Wednesday afternoon last, a meeting was held at the offiices of Messrs. Flood & Whicher for the purpose of bringing the town into line and doing something towards getting funds for a machine gun or other patriotic purposes. About twenty business men of the town were present.

Mr. A. G. Spooner, who was elected chairman of the meeting, laid before it the reason for the gathering, saying that he was of the opinion that the town ought to do something towards raising funds for a machine gun to be presented to the soldiers of Alberta. Various reports he had received went to show that the soldiers were short of machine guns, and with the idea of starting the subscription list, the council had, at the last meeting, donated $100 towards it. The present meeting was the outcome of what had passed at the council meeting. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion and various persons present voiced their opinions. It was eventually decided to open a subscription list for the purchase of a gun, a list being passed around. The amount raised at the meeting, including the $100 from the council, reached $239. It was decided to place lists in all the principal stores and offices of the town and ask for donations. A committee of three, Messrs. A. G. Spooner, A. M. Trail, and H. W. Reeves, were elected to look after the matter. The question of raising money by having a weekly sports night was favorably received and it was decided to hold some games every Thursday evening, when a charge would be made for admission, the proceeds to go towards the fund; for this purpose a committee of six, Messrs. C. M. Whicher, R. Walker, J. Wolfe, F. A. Elves, D. C. Jones, and P. H. Irving were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The meeting, which formed itself into the Vulcan Patriotic Association, will do all in its power to raise the money, about $800. More can be raised and that can be devoted to other patriotic ends. A weekly list of the subscriptions will appear in these columns. Every member is pledged to forward the cause and they look for the hearty co-operation of everyone in the town and district.

The Machine Gun

At the recent council meeting, Councilman Spooner brought up the question of the town raising a subscription for the purchase of a machine gun for the troops of Alberta. The meeting was heartily in favor of the proposal and the council have voted the sum of $100 to head the subscription list, the rest to be raised by public subscription.

The idea is one with which we are heartily in accord and we commend it to the active interest of all in the district. Other suggestions as to what to do with the money have been made, and the suggestions have been made not as a set against the patriotic idea, but as to whether a town ought to purchase what the Government will buy, when the money might go towards some organization, such as the Red Cross or Patriotic Funds.

The real question, however, is whether the regiments, under the present conditions, are receiving the adequate amount of machine guns in order to place them on an equal footing with the enemy regiments. It they are, then, by all means, let the money be diverted to other ends. Such, however, does not seem to be the case. The authorities inform us that each battallion is supplied with only four machine guns and that is the limit supplied. The enemy, on the other hand, are far better equipped. The natural question, of course, is why are the Canadian battallions allowed only four machine guns in face of the enemy having more? A sufficient answer to that cannot be given, but that does not mitigate the necessity, and as long as more are needed, then let us who are at home do our share by sending the necessities, as far as possible. Vulcan has so far been deplorably behind in any patriotic demonstration, and there is every reason to say that the district ought to seize this opportunity of doing something with a will and doing it well.

Assault Cases

On July 14th at the Vulcan barracks, Frank Sisson, bartender, of Champion, appeared before Magistrate Wm. A. Schenck to answer to the charge laid by J. A. Johnston, of assault. Johnston said Sisson had struck him in the face with a glass in the bar of the Imperial hotel, on June 15th.

Corporal Rogan, of Champion prosecuted, and the accused was not legally represented. Sisson pleaded guilty and the magistrate offered the choice between $10 and costs, amounting in all to $15. or thirty days. The accused paid the fine and costs, and received advice to the effect that should he appear again on a similar charge there would be no option of a fine.

On July 15th John Northy, of near Queenstown, appeared before Wm. A. Schenck to answer to the charge, preferred against him by Olaf Olsen, of having struck him on the head with a bottle on July 3rd. Corporal Rogan prosecuted and the accused was represented by Mr. P. W. L. Clark, barrister. The accused pleaded guilty and said that he would pay the doctor's bill of $10 for attendance on Olsen. His worship took a lenient view of the case as it appeared that the two men had been playing cards and drinking together when the dispute arose and they commenced to fight, whereupon accused struck Olsen with the bottle.

A fine of $5 and 75c costs was imposed.

The Ball Game

The ball game on Friday last promised at the outset to be a splendid game as the teams seemed well matched, but in the first half of the fourth inning rain interfered with play.

Lomond batted first and in the first innings put up a score of two runs, Vulcan failing to reply with any score. In the second the visitors failed to register and Vulcan crept up with one run. In the third inning neither side made anything and Lomond was batting in the fourth when the rain came.

The game was continued after the supper hour, being taken up from the fourth innings, in which the visitors failed to add to their score Vulcan added one to their list, and one each in the fifth and sixth. Lomond made four in the fourth and two in the seventh and the game closed after the seventh innings in favor of Lomond, the full scores being Lomond 8 Vulcan 4.

The line up was as follows:

Lomond		Vulcan
Cap. Blake	c.	Norton
Watkins	3rd	Hudson
C. Blake	c.f.	T. Lebow
Chapman	r.f.	E. Anderson
B. Haight	2nd	Nelson
Gallagher	1st	Torgerson
Rickett	l.f.	Hussfeldt
J. L. Haight	p.	M. Lebow
Kunkel	s.s.	C. Clark

Masons vs. I.O.O.F.

On Thursday evening the opposing baseball teams of the the Masons and the Oddfellows will meet and try out their skill. The game will be called for seven or shortly after and the proceeds will go in the fund for the machine gun. Everybody come and have a good time.

Mr. Henry Ernst is giving a dance at his place on Thursday, July 22nd, the proceeds from which will go towards the piano fund for the Sunset Valley school. A good time is assured.

Miss Edith Barber, of Carmangay, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. England over the week end.

Mr. John McLeod was in Vulcan on Tuesday of last week.

Dr. C. E. Galbraith left Vulcan for Montreal on Wednesday evening of last week, from where he will sail on July 20th on the Corsican for England. He expects to be at London for some little time and then he will most probably go to the front in a medical capacity.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1915.

LIABILITIES

1. To the Shareholders.	
Capital Stock paid in	$ 7,000,000.00
Rest or Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	175,710.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	245,140.70
	$14,420,850.70
2. To the Public.	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	$ 6,204,069.00
Deposits not bearing interest	12,692,061.44
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement)	50,037,101.89
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	933,204.92
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	1,207,076.30
Bills payable	
Acceptances under letters of credit	696,100.26
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	
	$86,190,164.51

ASSETS

Current Coin held (see also deposit in Central Gold Reserve)	$ 2,693,330.53
Dominion Notes held	12,732,618.75
Notes of other Banks	564,711.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,833,748.30
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	3,110.67
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,232,656.91
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value	583,997.72
Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities, other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	903,667.02
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,968,195.58
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,606,342.89
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	964,193.14
	$32,086,571.51
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	47,401,858.68
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	100,240.32
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	696,100.26
Real Estate other than bank premises	118,816.77
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	144,721.63
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	4,166,147.94
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	335,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	1,000,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	141,007.40
	$86,190,464.51

K. W. BLACKWELL, *Vice-President.* E. F. HEBDEN, *General Manager.*

Report of the auditors to the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-Sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act we report to the shareholders as follows :—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on April 30th, 1915, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. We have also attended at several of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendance and found them to agree with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. } *Auditors.*
J. REID HYDE, of Macintosh & Hyde. }

Montreal, 23th April, 1915.

The Aeroplane's Range of Speed

Speaking of the importance of increasing the ranges of speed of aeroplanes a speaker at a recent meeting of the Royal Institute, London, brought out the fact that in 1912 the Cody machine, which won the military prize for that year, had a maximum speed of 72 miles and a minimum speed of 48 miles—a range of speed of 33 per cent. In 1914 a Sopwith machine had a maximum speed of 92 miles, while its minimum was 37 miles, the range being 60 per cent. In this connection it was noted that altering the shape of the wires on the aeroplane—from round to oval—had brought about a reduction from 10 to 12 per cent. in the horsepower required for flying at 70 miles an hour.

Drives Asthma Before It.—The smoke or vapor from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy gives asthma no chance to linger. It eradicates the cause. Our experience with the relief-giving remedy show how actual and positive is the succor it gives. It is the result of long study and experiment and was not submitted to the public until its makers knew it would do its work well.

"My wife made me a success," remarked the man.

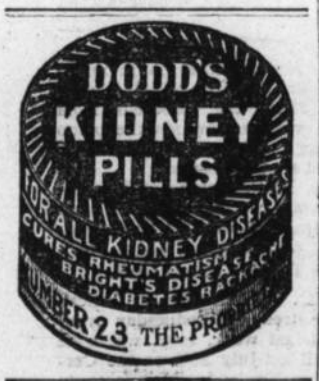
"I am glad to hear you say that," declared his pastor.

"Yes, she has always wanted so many things that I've just had to hustle."

"Prisoner, you are charged with loitering about town in a very suspicious manner, and with not having any visible means of sustenance. What do you do for a living?"

Prisoner wiped a tear from his eye, and turned a haggard face to the magistrate.

"Your worship," said he, "I am engaged in manufacturing smoked glasses for viewing eclipses—an industry that entails protracted periods of enforced leisure."



W. N. U. 1059

The Kaiser's Advice

Long before the war, the Kaiser took a bold stand against the excessive use of intoxicants, and said the beer drinking habit of Germany was badly injuring it every way. He earnestly commended total abstinence for the students, the officers of his navy and army and others. In addressing the young naval officers he said: "I want young men in my navy who can steer my ships straight. If you use beer, you can not steer them straight. Let it alone! I want men to aim my guns in such a way that they will hit the ship in a vital place and sink it. If you drink beer, you can not aim my guns nor hit the ships of the enemy. Let beer alone! I would advise you to take a pledge of total abstinence from strong drink." As a war measure, he has materially repressed the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants.

War and the Coal Supply

It is thought that in some countries the coal supply is nearing the end. If this be the case, however, there is sufficient to go round for the whole world, but in war time when blockades exist there can be no import. It is estimated that the world coal reserves amount to 7,397,533,000,000 tons.

Of anthracite coals, Asia, with the great Chinese fields, has by far the largest supply of any of the great continental divisions, being able to furnish 407,637,000,000 tons. The world's production of coal for 1910 was about 1,145,000,000 tons. Consequently after allowing for areas which cannot be economically mined, there should be sufficient coal left for many hundreds of years, although the present war will cause a big reduction in coal stocked for emergency.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Temperance and the Savings Bank

The returns of the savings banks in war time show the feeling of the people, and the extent of their nervousness as to finances. In Russia, as elsewhere, large sums were withdrawn from the savings banks as soon as war was declared, yet since the total prohibition of alcohol the accounts show a splendid result. Although only a few months elapsed between the promulgation of the Czar's edict and the end of 1914, the excess of deposits over withdrawals was twice the amount of the preceding year.

The class had just been enjoying a strenuous course in classic mythology, and as the result of the final examination the teacher expected to find some real gems of classic lore.

In answer to the question, "Who was Cyclops?" one paper read as follows:

"Cyclops was the man who wrote the encyclopedia."

Society on the Farm

Driftwood That Finds an Anchorage in the Role of a Farm Hand

In our fathers' days the farmhand was the son of a neighboring farmer, working by the month for the first payment on a farm of his own. Now he is usually a bit of human driftwood floating on an unchartered sea, with no anchorage for the winter save perilous roadsteads like Hinky Dink's place in "Chi." A letter from a South Dakota farmer throws a flood of light, not altogether pleasant, on this generally neglected phase of country-life development:

"Here are a few of the more striking men who have worked for us in the past few years: The son of a member of the British parliament, the nephew of a celebrated surgeon, a chocolate colored Maltese globe-trotter, a side-tracked civil engineer whose education extended through integral and differential calculus, a British sailor, a United States cavalryman, two prize-fighters, an ex-convict, a long-haired poet, a barber, an escaped inmate of the States Hospital for the Insane at Cherokee, Iowa, a locomotive engineer, and a man who said that his last job had been boring holes in macaroni."

Rather different from the men one visualizes as joining the family at mealtime on a western farm, isn't it?

"Most of them," continues our farmer-correspondent, "were defectives in some way, but none of them were worse for their sojourn with us. They were not all incompetent—and we can judge men only by the way they do their work."—Colliers.

WORRY AND WEAKNESS

Often Indicate Over-work, and a Run Down Nervous System

Overwork and worry have an evil effect on the system and often give rise to nervousness and sleeplessness. Other signs include a weak back, headaches and indigestion. In time if matters are neglected a complete breakdown of the nervous system follows. On every hand one can observe victims of this state of nervous exhaustion who are at a loss to know what to do with themselves, their nervous debilitated state having baffled all ordinary treatment.

If you are a victim of exhausted nerves, if your symptoms are as described above, you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because they are a powerful nerve tonic. Their strengthening action on weak nerves is due to the fact that they enrich and build up the blood through which the nerves are fed. Under the tonic influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all traces of nervous weakness disappear together with the headaches, the insomnia, the feeling of intense weakness and depression of spirits that mark the victim of nervous ailments. Here is the proof. Mr. Henry Marr, Port Felix, N.S., says: "It gives me greatest pleasure to testify as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began their use I was a physical wreck; my nerves were all unstrung, I suffered from frequent headaches and backaches, and was almost wholly unfitted for work. I had tried several remedies without success, when I finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I took six boxes and they made me a well man."

What these Pills did for Mr. Marr they will do for every other weak and nervous man, if given a fair trial. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

An Object of Execration

The assumption that in the last forty years a new generation of Germans had grown up, not only different in character and impulse from their fathers, but quite incapable of thinking in the same terms as men of other civilized races, was scouted by impartial outsiders as absurd. But every day brings some manifestation of German feeling that makes it sound less fantastic; every month the German government finds some new occasion to affront the reason, the conscience or the humane scruples of mankind in a way inexplicable only on the theory that they have lost their senses. In any case Germany will stand alone, more surely and completely than she has yet been compelled to do, because she has chosen to make herself an object of execration to all the rest of the world.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Great Issue

The greatest issue in this conflict after all is that between a centralized autocratic power in the hands of a ruling caste, intrenched by military force, and government of the people by the people for the people, based upon the consent of the governed. Can there be any doubt on which side in such a contest will be the fighting force of the world, as well as the power of opinion and moral conviction? Can there be any doubt of the result? Can the civilized world afford to allow any alternative proof?—New York Journal of Commerce.

Two Natural

"I like acting with spirit to it," said the great star, "but that girl has too much spirit to suit me."

"How so?"

"In the third act she is supposed to resist my kissing her, and the vim she puts into it is far from flattering to my personal pride."

Do not keep ducks and chickens in the same house or the same runs. Their habits are too dissimilar, one or the other will not do well. Ducks require a different method of feeding and should be yarded away from the fowls.

Corns Drop Out **Instant Relief**

Paint on Putnam's Extractor tonight, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "Putnam's" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of Putnam's Extractor today.

The Sagacity of War Horses

To Watch a Cavalry Charge is a Wonderful Sight

A reservist, who recently returned from the war zone, after suffering a wound that incapacitated him for further service, was overflowing with interesting tales of the sagacity of horses in the cavalry branch, which have seen fighting, says the Philadelphia Record. He served in the famous Foreign Legion of France, which is composed of men who bear a reputation of being hard and determined fighters. Many of these men are adventurers who have travelled the world over, and the pay they receive amounts to only a few cents a week.

During the long retreat they were occasionally called upon to make a stand or drive around one of the German wings, in order to give a battery or an infantry regiment an opportunity to extricate itself from a dangerous position. He tells of the way in which the horses act during a charge, and says that to watch a great cavalry charge is a wonderful sight.

At one point a battery of heavy field artillery became mired, and, although twice the usual number of horses were attached they could not move it. Seeing this, the Germans made an effort to capture it by attacking with the infantry, but were driven back, and the aeroplane scouts descended with the report that several regiments of the famous Uhlans were massing in the rear of a hilltop to charge.

As there were not enough infantry within striking distance at the time to successfully defend the position, the commanding officer decided to anticipate the German offensive by throwing his cavalry at the centre of the onrushing German mass. Just as the Uhlans swept over the hill the French cavalry advanced on the dead run to meet them. All firing ceased immediately, and the only sounds were the thundering of the thousands of hoofs and the shouts of the men. His regiment alone was held in reserve in case any of the Germans should break through.

Suddenly, the first line of each contingent met with such a terrific crash that they merely melted away, the horses going down with broken necks, and many men, who were not killed outright suffered broken thighs from the pommels of their saddles. The horses had become so infuriated that, as the following lines met, they reared up on their hind feet and hit and kicked one another as though they were old enemies. A grand melee followel, and the tide of the battle was even.

At this point the reserve regiment went in at full career, with lances lowered, to catch the opposing cavalrymen in the hips. It was the force of this charge, coming as it did, with the result hanging in the balance, that turned the tide of the fight and saved the guns. It was also here that the reservist who tells the story received the wound that terminated his military life.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Air Space in Stables

Proper Ventilation of the Stable is Most Essential

A very common error is made in supposing that a large air space will supply ventilation. While a large air space is necessary and desirable, the air contained within this space will become as foul as will a small space if given sufficient time, and, therefore, cannot be expected to take the place of ventilation.

A large cubic space is desirable because the larger the air space the less frequently must the air be changed, and in this way the chance for producing a draft is lessened. A large air space must supply the same amount of fresh air per hour as a smaller one, namely, 15,000 cubic feet per occupant.

The value of a large cubic space soon vanishes unless regular ventilation is established. The chief objection held against a small cubic space is that the air must be changed so frequently, if the proper amount of air be admitted, that the stable will be subject to draft, and if the natural ventilation becomes suspended in any way, the air contents become more rapidly impure than in a large one.

The cubic space for animals is readily arrived at and it depends upon how many times per hour the air can be changed without producing a draft or causing the stable to become too cold. Theoretically, or when expense is no object, the change should be three times per hour. However, this would necessitate a space of 5,000 cubic feet per occupant, and in most cases this is impracticable. A cubic space of 1,600 to 2,500 cubic feet is more practicable and demands a change six to nine times per hour. Sixteen hundred cubic feet is the space allowed by the army, large companies and intelligent animal proprietors.

A hot stable produces a fine glossy coat, economizes the food and the animals put on fat, but it also renders them more susceptible to disease. Cold stables produce a heavy coat, not much tendency to fatten, and the animals need more food owing to the toll on the heat-producing functions of the body. They are also healthy and the chance of chill from exposure is slight.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Herr Inning

Girl Shopper—Why did you make that poor salesman pull down all that stuff and then not buy anything?

Second Ditto—Why, the mean fellow was in a car yesterday and never offered me his seat, though I looked right at him; so I just decided I would get even.

First Knut—Waining again! Beastly wotten weathah!

Second Knut—Yaas, old man. These weathah conditions give one a very vivid idea of life in the twenches.

Training Distemper



Ever hear of this? Yes, of course you did, but under a different name. You have seen it in cases where the horse was "overtrained," worked a little too fast and regular. The nervous system gets the shock, after the voluntary muscular system has been taxed too heavily. The trouble starts in the mucous surface, and the digestive apparatus, too, must then be impaired. He begins to cough when the glands are materially affected.

"SPOHN'S"

Is your true salvation. It restores the appetite and normal functions of the whole system. The action in such cases is remarkably rapid and sure for recovery when you use this remedy according to instructions with each bottle. Sold by all wholesale drug houses, horse goods houses, or express prepaid by manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

COOK IN A COOL KITCHEN

DON'T swelter over a hot range this summer. The NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove keeps your kitchen cool and clean and does away with all the ash-pan, coal-hod drudgery of the coal range.

THE NEW PERFECTION lights like gas, regulates like gas, and cooks like gas. It is gas stove comfort with kerosene oil.

NEW PERFECTIONS are sold in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes by dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS — NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES — "NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited



BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

Waterproofing French Uniforms

In the rainy season, which lasts well into the summer in parts of France and Belgium, the French army authorities faced the necessity of providing an inexpensive and effective means of waterproofing the uniforms of their soldiers. A chemist came to their rescue with the information that the fat extracted from wool while in the process of cleaning it for manufacture would serve their purpose.

Experiments proved that the chemist was right. The waterproofing is done by reducing the wool fat to a liquid by the use of a solvent, and diluting it with benzine or naphtha. The garment is soaked in this solution for a few minutes. It dries in a short time. Neither the color of the article nor the fabric is impaired by the treatment.

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the tender lining of the intestines and, if left to pursue their ravages undisturbed, will ultimately perforate the wall, because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon interior surfaces. Miller's Worm Powders will not only exterminate these worms, of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

The director of co-operative organizations in the province of Saskatchewan has already received assurances that 15,500 fleeces of wool will be marketed this year co-operatively, as against a total of 10,000 last year. From present indications a price of 20 cents a pound is considered well within the range of possibility. Last year thre was an advance of from 6¼ to 8 cents a pound in the price realized by wool growers over the prices of the previous year, and it is considered likely that 1915 will again show a substantial advance.

Read News

"I notice that you publish a verse from the Bible every day," said the caller to the editor of the newspaper. "Do your subscribers ever read it?"

"Should say they do," replied the editor. "Why, it is news to most of them."

Employer—I'll have to reduce your salary on account of the war.

Clerk—But our business is entirely local.

Employer—Yes, but you spend one-third of your time talking about Europe.

HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

The "Dominion" of Canada

We are accustomed to take the expression of the "Dominion" of Canada for granted; but the original of that somewhat unusual word is known to very few. When at length the great scheme of Sir John Macdonald was realized, and the nine provinces grouped themselves together into one great confederation, a serious difficulty was presented by the choice of a suitable name. For a time almost a deadlock ensued.

At length one old member of parliament rose from his seat and told his colleagues that he had read in his Bible that very morning the words: "His dominion shall be from the one sea to the other." Accordingly he suggested that Canada should be known as the Dominion, or God's Land. The suggestion seized upon the hearts and imaginations of those present and it was promptly acted upon.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

Timothy and millet are low in protein. Clover and alfalfa are comparatively rich in protein, and that is the reason they are such good milk makers. Alfalfa is the better but clover is good. Clover and alfalfa both enrich the soil, but clover may be grown where it seems impossible to get a good stand of alfalfa. However, alfalfa can be grown by properly preparing the soil before sowing. Have a patch of alfalfa if you can, but if you cannot, grow clover.

The Supreme Test of a Healing Agent

Psoriasis or Chronic Eczema Defied All Treatment Until Dr. Chase's Ointment Was Used.

After suffering with the terrible itching of Psoriasis for five years, and being told by physicians that she could not be cured, Mrs. Massey turned to Dr. Chase's Ointment and was entirely cured.



MRS. MASSEY.

You will find this letter interesting, and will not wonder that the writer is enthusiastic in praising this ointment.

Mrs. Nettie Massey, Consecon, Ont., writes :—"For five years I suffered with what three doctors called psoriasis. They could not help me, and one of them told me if anyone offered to guarantee a cure for $50.00 to keep my money, as I could not be cured. The disease spread all over me, even on my face and head, and the itching and burning was hard to bear. I used eight boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I am glad to say I am entirely cured, not a sign of a sore to be seen. I can hardly praise this ointment enough."

Can you imagine a more severe test for Dr. Chase's Ointment? This should convince you that as a cure for eczema and all forms of itching skin disease Dr. Chase's Ointment stands supreme. Put it to the test. 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

SUCCESSES THAT KEEP FARM BOYS AND GIRLS FROM LEAVING HOME

THESE WILL BE THE FARMERS OF TOMORROW

Interesting Stories of how the Canning Club Work is Carried on in the United States, and how Substantial Profits Have Been Made by Girls in Canning Vegetables and Fruit

(From the Country Gentleman)

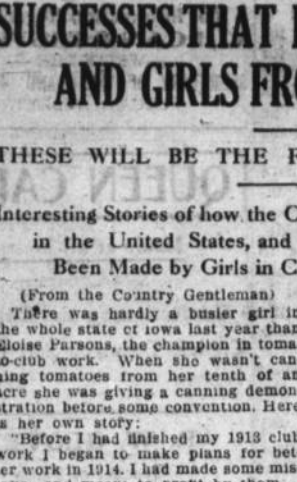
There was hardly a busier girl in the whole state of Iowa last year than Eloise Parsons, the champion in tomato-club work. When she wasn't canning tomatoes from her tenth of an acre she was giving a canning demonstration before some convention. Here is her own story:

"Before I had finished my 1913 club work I began to make plans for better work in 1914. I had made some mistakes and meant to profit by them.

"I decided among other things that I ought to have ripe tomatoes for the early market to catch the good prices. So early in February I planted an early variety in three boxes that I placed in front of the south windows of a room in the house. In the latter part of March I transplanted some of the plants to small pasteboard boxes—one plant to each box. This enabled me to move them to the open without disturbing the roots. As soon as it was warm enough I set the rest in a cold frame, four inches apart each way. In April I planted the late variety in the hotbed.

"The plants in the cold frame and in the pasteboard boxes were very vigorous and had some blooms when I transplanted them to the open on May twenty-second. In all, I had more than 600 plants.

"I hoed them after each rain and whenever I thought they needed it. We came to this farm during the spring of 1914, which gave us a garden full of weeds, and I had my hands full keeping these pests under control. It was very dry and the plants did not grow very tall. So I decided not to stake them, but kept up the hoeing until the tomatoes began to ripen.



ELOISE PARSONS
Iowa's Champion in Tomato-Club Work

"I picked my first ripe tomatoes on July ninth. At first I got ten cents a pound for them, but soon the price broke and after September 1 could not get more than two cents a pound for them.

"After school opened I was kept busy picking. For several weeks it took me three evenings a week to get over the entire patch. I often gathered as many as ten bushels. On the twelfth and thirteenth of October I had to pick the green tomatoes—in all, 1,083 pounds. There was no sale for these. We used all we could at home and gave many to the neighbors, but still a great many went to waste. In all, we used 3,381 pounds at home.

"I made a collection of fruits and vegetables, canned them and put them on exhibit at the state fair. The exhibit took a first prize. For this exhibit and for my other club work I also won a second and a fourth prize. I also canned thirty quarts of apples, ten quarts of gooseberries, six pints of beans and a hundred quarts of tomatoes.

"During the state fair I helped to record and care for the exhibits sent in by the various club members. And at Clarinda I gave a canning demonstration for the county teachers' meeting. I used my own canner, tomatoes, apples, and most of my collection of canned fruits and vegetables to demonstrate how the work is done.

"My expenses in connection with my tomato work were $15.61. My profits were $115.57, besides $23 in prizes won at the state fair. I have enjoyed this work; it has enabled me not only to earn my own spending money but to pay my expenses at the farm camp. Then, too, I have built up a snug little bank account."

This girl lives at Clarinda, Page county, Iowa. The club work in her section was led by Mrs. Sarah Huftalen, county superintendent.

When O. H. Benson, in charge of club work in the Northern, Central and Western states, stopped over one day at the Chemawa Indian school, Marion county, Oregon, to give a lecture and demonstration on home canning, he little thought that the lessons he taught would bring such results as materialized shortly afterward.

The Indian girls took up canning with a determination to turn out a canning team that would do credit to their school and to enter the canning contests held in connection with the Land Products Show at Portland, Oregon. The Indian canning team won the first prize in the three days' canning contest at last fall's show.

These girls competed with the champion team of girls from Pleasant Home High school. They were required to can salmon, vegetables, fruits and practically every farm product. There is hardly a school section, class or race in this country today that has not adopted home canning as a profitable method of converting surplus and waste products of the garden and orchard into wholesome foods. The home-canning outfit is teaching the new generation the basic principles of conservation and thrift.

Florida's girl champion in club work for 1914 is Pettie DeShong. She won fifty dollars in gold from the State Bankers' association and fifty dollars from the State Federation of Women's clubs. She is a Hillsboro county girl and has won the county championship for three years. Just as she was ready for college her club work profits and prizes made it possible for her to pay her own expenses. All her prize money has been invested in education.

"My club work has helped me to learn about the soil, plants and nature generally," says she. "Besides, the club work made it possible for me to earn my own money at home. Two years ago I won a short course scholarship at Tallahassee. I'm now in college at Tallahassee.

"My father's tomato patch in 1914 was four acres, unstaked and unpruned. My sister and I had one-fifth of an acre together. Our patch yielded one-fourth of the output from the entire farm.

"On July eleventh my tenth of an acre was cleared and broken. I planted fifty cents' worth of turnip seed. The turnips were ready for sale in six weeks, and it took only a little work on my part to sell seventeen dollars' worth in the market. The expenses amounted to $4.39 for time and fertilizer, giving me a profit of $12.76. Then I raised a crop of hay—125 pounds cured. In addition to this work I put up one hundred glasses of jelly and seventy bottles of catsup for home use." Here is her statement:

Tomatoes raised on 1-10 acre,	3,517 pounds.
Tomatoes canned, Nos. 2 and 3,	200 cans.
Value all vegetables grown on plot	$93.80
Cost of production of vegetables	33.35
Net profit	$60.45

Texas claims title to the 1914 southern championship in tomato growing by club members. Lois Robertson is the girl who brought that honor to the Lone Star state.

She raised 5,660 pounds of tomatoes on one-tenth of an acre of land, showing a profit of $193. In addition she won a local county prize, consisting of a Jersey calf valued at twenty-five dollars; first prize at the Dallas fair, forty dollars; first prize at the Waco Cotton Palace, twenty-three dollars; a canning outfit; grand championship scholarship in Baylor Female College, Belton, Texas; and miscellaneous prizes amounting to fifteen dollars. Adding the value of her prizes to the net returns from sales of her crop, she made a total of $496 on her tenth of an acre.

(The Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, will be very glad to send any person further information about home canning if they write to Prof. C. H. Lee, Agricultural College, Winnipeg).

The boy or girl who becomes discouraged in club work because of some mistake that has interfered with immediate success loses a good chance to convert that mistaken into something most valuable. The experience of Bertha Bailey, who made the second best records in garden and canning club work in Kentucky, for 1914, should interest every club member.

"With my first cans of tomatoes," says this girl, "I let them exhaust for five minutes, then cooked them for seventeen minutes more—making in all twenty-two minutes. About the third day I found that a number of my cans had spoiled. I couldn't eat or sleep until I found out what was the trouble. But I found out.

"I found that I had not cooked them long enough. Then I left the exhaust open for five minutes and cooked them thirty minutes—making in all thirty-five minutes. After I had processed the cans by this schedule I didn't lose a single one out of more than 400."

Here's the statement of her work for the year on one-tenth of an acre of tomatoes:

	Pounds.	Value.
Fresh tomatoes sold	1164	$47.48
Tomatoes for home use	208	9.96
537 3-pound cans at 10c.	1611	53.70
300 pounds turnips		3.00
Total of tomatoes	2983	$114.14
Less expenses		20.12
Net profit		$94.02

Prehistoric Methods

All Civilized Powers Declare Against the Use of Poisonous Gas in Warfare

There can be, and there has been, on this side of the Atlantic at least, no public approval of the employment of these suffocating bombs. They belong to the stone age, to the days before history was written. They are of a piece of barbarism which led the savages to dip the barbs of their arrows in poison—a species of warfare that sought success by extermination. To some there does not appear to be much difference between killing with gunpowder and with a poisonous gas. Indeed, if there is any humanity in the one over the other, it is in the method that makes for an easy death.

But the reproach of cruelty lies in the fact that the enemy has no chance to defend himself. He is put to sleep, as the Frenchanm says, and then put to death. Such killing seems to fall little short of murder.

And this is the view taken generally by the civilized powers as witness the action of The Hague conference for the promotion of peace and the mitigation of the horrors of war in 1899 and later in 1907. The second declaration made against the use of asphyxiating gas bombs was subscribed to by every one of the eleven belligererts in this war, including Germany.—Buffalo Commercial.

The Farmer's Worst Enemy

A Crusade of Weed Extermination is Needed All Over the Dominion

In an open letter to the Manitoba minister of agriculture, Mr. John Kelly, a farmer of that province, has called public attention to the enormous loss resulting from the crops of injurious weeds which cumber ground that should be producing valuable grain. In a letter to the Winnipeg Tribune, Mr. Kelly says:

"I have waited at an elevator for fifteen minutes while they were shoving with a board the noxious weed seeds down into the pit to be cleaned and elevated, and from a seventy bushel load twenty-three bushels was the amount of wheat cleaned out of the load; not my wheat, mine is still clean."

The extent to which weed pollution has gone in this case seems almost incredible; only twenty-three bushels of wheat to forty-seven bushels of weed seeds—actually less than one-third of the produce of the total mixed crop of the farm. It should be borne in mind that the mixed crop is quite as impoverishing in its effect on the soil as a crop of clean wheat would be, and that the presence of the weeds adds greatly to the trouble and expense of handling and marketing the grain, apart altogether from the smallness of the grain return. The land can produce only a certain amount of seeds, and if the weed seeds are allowed to mature they take the place of those that are more valuable.

The weed infliction is seen and felt elsewhere than in Manitoba; it has spread all over the west, and it is far too prevalent in the east; if it is less acute in Ontario than it is in Manitoba that may safely be attributed to the fact that a larger proportion of the farming is "mixed" instead of being devoted exclusively to grain production. What is needed all over the Dominion is a co-operative and sustained crusade of weed extermination by the most effective methods known to veteran and scientific agriculturists. Mr. Kelly's statement above cited shows that such a crusade, however expensive, would pay the farmers as a class, and would, of course, correspondingly benefit the whole community. In the last resort, if the weed plague goes on increasing, as the result of a certain proportion of careless farmers in a locality, it may become necessary to resort to drastic measures analogous to those employed in getting rid of fruit pests. It is too much to expect the whole community to suffer such an infliction patiently forever.—Toronto Globe.

When Submarines Go Under

Must Sink Slowly, Taking at Least Five Minutes for the Process

Many people have the idea that as soon as a submarine sees an enemy, the officer in command gives a sharp order, and almost before it has left his lips the submarine is diving beneath the waves.

As a matter of fact the very latest submarines of the "F" class take a clear five minutes before they can become submerged. Many of the older submarines took ten minutes to a quarter of an hour to sink.

The reason that a submarine cannot dive quickly, like a fish, is because the water which must be let into her tanks to make her heavy enough to sink, must be let in comparatively slowly. If it were let in with a rush the chances are the vessel would not go down on an even keel, but would heel over and be in great danger of disaster. If water, too, were let in too quickly there is a danger of letting in too much and in that case the submarine would sink like a stone to the bottom of the sea.

The depth at which a submarine travels under the sea is regulated by horizontal rudders. The water that is let in the ballast tanks is just sufficient to "balance" the vessel in the sea, without rising or sinking.—Pearson's Magazine.

"What caused the coolness between you and Jones?"

"A heated argument."

Wage System in Farming

Difficulties of Securing Required Help Help in the Busy Seasons

Labor prospects for harvest are already discussed in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. The problem of the hour in Ontario is to find open opportunities for men able and willing to augment the world's wealth by labor. In the west there is uneasiness in anticipation of the opposite difficulty, or the opposite side of what may be regarded as the same difficulty. It is pointed out that a large number of men formerly available as harvest hands are at the front, and that there are prospects of a big yield with an insufficient force of workers. Ontario's surplus men will by no means be afforded opportunities to work productively, even with the demand that the ending of summer brings, so there should be plenty of men available for the coming harvest. The bad reputation established when the men were made to pay ordinary fares on branch lines where work could be obtained and were refused return privileges if they did not do so has been lived down. Harvesters going west are assured of fair treatment.

There will not be the familiar eastern complaint about the western excursions. Although the demand for men may be as pressing in the east as in the west, the large volume of unemployment should be sufficient to meet all requirements. From a public standpoint an abundance of labor shows an unfavorable condition, but it is well to feel assured that the harvest will not be lessened through a scarcity of hands. Farming is not a steady occupation, for it has its seasons of exacting demand and seasons of leisure. The farmer expects to obtain his yearly returns from his times of strenuous effort and times of relaxation. He also expects to be able to obtain workers for the busy season and leave them idle, so far as his work is concerned, during the balance of the year. The farmer's returns pay him for the waiting months as well as for the busy months, but the employee does not receive sufficient for his periods of work to maintain him during the months of idleness. This is one of the obstacles in the way of farm development under the wage system. If farmers would become employers they must, as far as possible, adopt methods that will make a continuous demand for the services of their employees.

Employers in other occupations recognize this necessity and conform to it. Farmers must endeavor to find some means of profitably utilizing the labor of their employees during what is now the idle time. Unless this can be done the wage system cannot be satisfactorily introduced in farming. Another obstacle is the easy access to unused opportunities. Men will not become employees when they can obtain farms and work for themselves. Perhaps it will be ultimately an advantage if the wage system cannot be made satisfactory in agriculture and each man seeks his returns by cultivating land to the extent of his own capacity. The ultimate product would not be less but greater than under the wage system.—Toronto Globe.

Profits of the Farm

Before farming as a business or profession can be considered successful in the highest and best sense, the profits arising from production and distribution of farm products must be shared by the household. Good breeds of live stock and the most approved and up-to-date labor saving and farm implements are a necessity on the farm. Likewise up-to-date, sanitary and drudgery saving conveniences are as appropriate for the home as this machinery is for the farm. The wife and children must not be neglected. The home is, after-all, the thing most desirable. The goal of the successful farmer should be the home that satisfies, the home that is restful, delightful, enjoyable—a home such as the children are loath to quit, when they arrive at maturity, but ambitious to prepare another one like it, for themselves on some other farm.—Dr. J. H. Worst.

BRITAIN'S HUGE FIGHTING SHIPS AND HER SUPREMACY OF THE SEA

THE MONSTER GUNS OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH

An English Writer Gives a Graphic Description of the Most Powerful Warship Afloat in any Waters—Nine Huge Vessels will soon be Added to the Fleet

An English correspondent, assigned to report the operations in the Dardanelles, describes his arrival at the anchorage of the allied fleet, in the following words:

Now we round a bend and come in sight of a portion of the fleet. The first sight which greets our eyes are the fighting-tops of the mighty Queen Elizabeth—the most powerful warship afloat in any waters. Her huge body is hidden by some low-lying land. Shades of Nelson! But suddenly we see a destroyer dashing her way towards us and flying the French flag. It is hard to believe that within two days' gentle steaming of where the Battle of the Nile was fought, a century after Trafalgar, a French destroyer is engaged in protecting England's battleships.

We give our number, and the destroyer retires satisfied, and we made our way slowly in. Then a torpedo-boat, this time flying British colors, dashes up and asks if we know our way among the rocks and shoals. We do not and frankly admit the same, so she gives us a friendly lead. Half an hour later we are amongst the battleships, cruisers, storeships and destroyers. Everything in the navy is organized down to the smallest detail. Our captain sees a comfortable looking, unoccupied berth, and makes for it to anchor. On a battleship close by a sailor sits astride the bride and starts furiously waving little flags. These cannot be read from our bride and both officers and men lack practice at the rapid reading of signals, so we have to turn the ship and go back. The little flags tell us that a berth has been assigned for us at the other end of the bay. When we are half way across a pinnace steams up and two officers come on board who take charge of the ship and conduct us personally to our anchorage.

This same pinnace, once we are safely anchored, takes me across to the Queen Elizabeth, to visit the admiral. This, the latest of our superdreadnoughts, is a revelation. She only carries eight 15-inch guns, and a secondary armament of 6-inch. But those eight make every other gun you have ever seen look ridiculous and contemptible. The gunners say they can almost land on a penny at 15,000 yards, even with three-quarter charges. They have already done some wonderful shooting right across the Gallipoli peninsula, over the low-lying ground near Gaba Tepe. The great ship has in turn received her baptism of fire, and has been struck by three shells, one of which came through the gun room, but fortunately, all the midshipmen were at their stations, and no one was hurt. Another came through her unprotected side, high up, but burst without doing any damage. The third, I think, hit her funnel.

You get a good idea of what a complete command of the sea we have obtained when you see how we are able to spare this, our latest and most powerful dreadnought, for the operations against the Dardanelles, instead of hurrying her off, as soon as completed, to Sir John Jellicoe somewhere in the North Sea. Very shortly there will be four other Queen Elizabeths ready for active service; therefore, if the Germans ever intend to leave the shelter of the Kiel canal, they had better do so soon. They have no ships afloat which can compare in gun-power with the Queen Elizabeth.

A short distance from the Queen Elizabeth lies the Dreadnought cruiser Inflexible. This ship has seen more fighting in the war than almost any other vessel in the fleet. She was one of Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee's squadron when he put an end to Von Spree and his squadron off the Falkland Islands. The officers tell you that that action was child's play to what they had to face on March 18th, when the great attack was made on the Dardanelles. The Inflexible suffered heavily. Her foretop was hit by a shell, which killed or wounded all of those up aloft but two seamen.

"Wasted" Time Well Spent

The Farmer Who Did Not Take Time to Gain Information

The word "wasted" is here used advisedly, as waste of time according to one may be time well invested according to another. One of the most slovenly farmers we have ever known, whose stock was always the thinnest, crops the shortest, and buildings the most in need of repair of any in the locality, was continually talking of the time his neighbors were wasting. The time spent at Farmers' Institutes, fall fairs, or agricultural demonstrations, was all classified as wasted. He fairly boiled with indignation if any one suggested taking a day off to go to a picnic.

It always struck us as funny that this man never noticed that those of his neighbors who wasted the most time in the ways mentioned were the most prosperous in the community. Had he noticed this apparent paradox he probably would not have wasted any time thinking on the problem. Poor misguided man! Had he wasted a little more time informing himself on the problems of his calling he might have learned how to farm. Had he found time to meet with his fellowmen, even if only at the annual Sunday school picnic, he might have learned something of how to live.—The Busy East.

"I've sent special invitations to a couple of botanists for my party tonight."

"Why was that?"

"I thought they would take an interest in the wallflowers."

Is the Small Farm Passing

The Banker Should Assist in Helping the Small Farmer to Succeed

Some students of the problem have concluded that the day of the small farmer is ended, and that hereafter we must depend upon the large capitalist farmer or the farming corporation. That would be a pity. Where the two have equal opportunities, the small or middle-sized farmer has always beaten the big farmer and the farming corporation in competition. There are only two conditions under which the big capitalist farmer has won out. The first is where he has had a large supply of cheap labor, such as slaves, or gangs of coolie laborers, which he could direct and control. The independent small farmer who works with his own hands has then found himself compelled to compete with these cheap laborers, and he has had a "hard row to hoe." The other condition is where the big farmer, or the big farming corporation has had some advantage in bargaining. If he can buy his supplies to better advantage, if he can secure capital on more favorable terms, if he can sell his produce to better advantage, he may succeed in competition with the small farmer. But when it comes to the real work of production, as distinct from bargaining—that is, as distinct from hiring labor, borrowing capital, buying supplies, or selling produce—the small farmer can beat him and eventually run him out of business. That is, today, as a producer, the small farmer has no equal. As a bargainer, he is often at a disadvantage.

Here is where the banker may come in and amply justify his existence. It is not enough that he sit in his office and scrutinize the security and collateral of the would-be borrower. That is the job of a cashier, or some one without discretion, who must follow fixed rates. It is the banker's job to see that the money which Jones borrowed is so used as to pretty surely provide him with the money with which to pay his debt when it is due. By this is meant that the banker's function is to finance productive enterprises, and his first qualification is the ability to decide what is and what is not a productive enterprise. That is what a good investor is. The banker, especially the country banker, ought to be a good judge of investments. There may be room for a finer differentiation of functions in a city, where some bankers may be financiers, and others mere custodians of funds, to receive deposits, on the other hand, and lend them out on good security on the other. But a country banker must be both.

Make Yourself a Neighborhood Leader

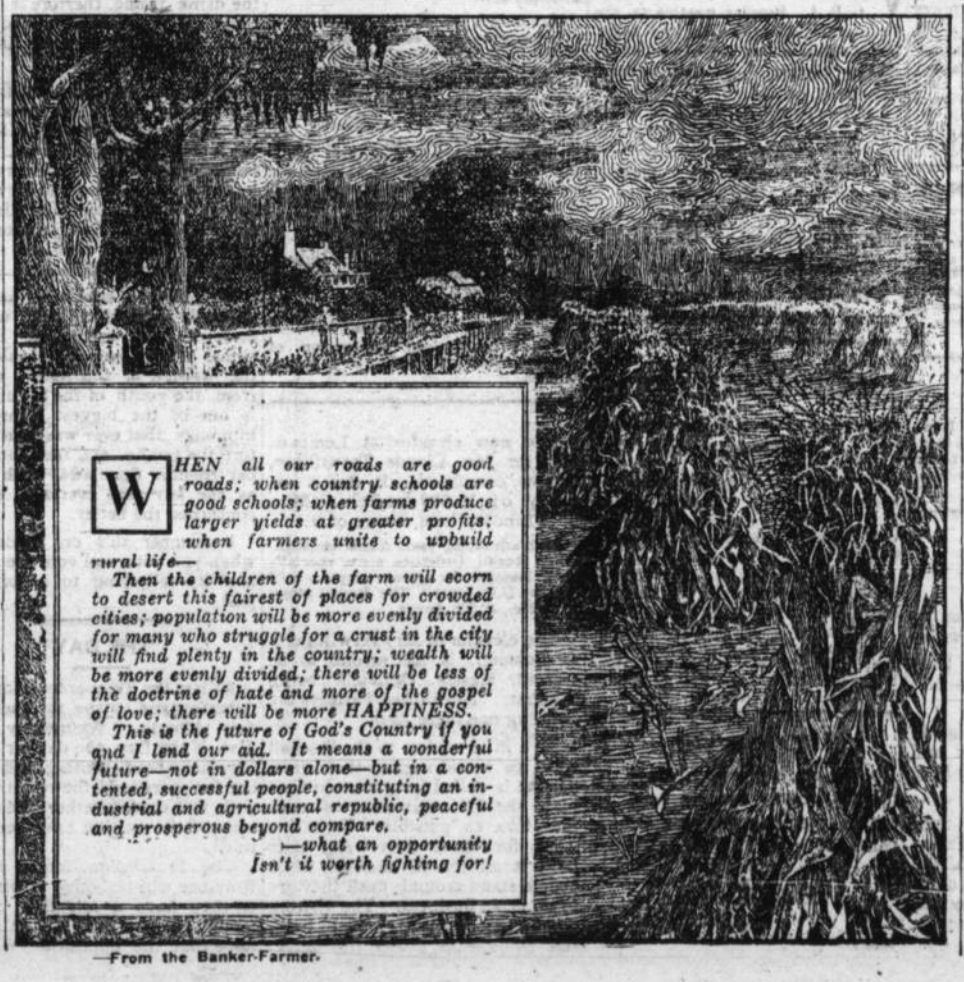
The call is for leaders. The call is for plain farmers and farmers' wives and farm boys and farm girl to make themselves leaders in their neighborhoods—leaders for new methods of farming, and leaders also in new methods of farm living.

The old individualistic un-Christian way of living must be forever done away with. The old doctrine of "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindermost" must give way to the new doctrine, "Bear ye one another's burdens." Co-operation is the master-word of the new century. Whole neighborhoods must learn to work together.—The Progressive Farmer.

Source of Inspiration

"How did that dramatic critic come to write such an unqualified roast of our new play?" exclaimed the manager.

"Maybe," replied the author, "he overheard some of the things you said to me about it."



—From the Banker-Farmer.

Specials for Men

Our entire second floor is devoted exclusively to men's wear. Old Men, Young Men and Boys are outfitted in this department from head to toe.



Style-Craft TAILORED CLOTHES

Are always up to the minute in style, fit and workmanship

Grey Worsteds at -	$15.25
Brown Tweeds at -	22.50
Boys Brown Norfolk's at	6.25

Odd Pants

Brown Striped Tweed Pants	$1.75
Farm Corduroy	3.75
Striped Worsteds	$3.25, $4.50
All Wool Whipcords	3.75
Khaki Duck	1.50

Shoes

Brown Muleskin	$3.00
Heavy Box Kip	4.75
Gun Metal and Patent	$5.00, $6.00
Dongola Bals and Congress	3.75
The Senator, extra wide plain toe	5.00

Underwear

Penman's Balbriggan Combinations	$1.25
Balbriggan 2-piece Garments, each	.50
Ribbed Cotton, natural color	60c. .75
Cool Combinations, knee length	1.25

Sundry Necessities

Summer Caps, black and white checks	$1.50
Silk Motor Caps	1.75
Black and Blue Cotton Socks	15c. .25
Muleskin Work Gloves	.50
Horse Hide Gauntlets	1.50

Elves Bros

The Store of Good Service

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, - - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, - - Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—$1.50 per year; Foreign countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

THE SAME OLD SPIRIT

One of the most remarkable characteristics about the average Englishman is that he can stop to argue when his house is burning. Ever since the war started the British Isles in one way or another have been pulled hither and thither by some labor trouble, threatened lockout, or there has been something amiss with the government and quarrels among a few of the members have led to universal holding of breath and wondering what was going to happen next. And yet through it all the kingdom, with the Empire at its back, sails along with the business of fighting the war abroad and falling out at home.

The latest addition to the family troubles is that a large number of men employed in the South Wales coal fields threatened to lay down their tools and leave work, seemingly perfectly indifferent to the fact that the fleet relies on their efforts for coal.

When the war broke out last August the family dissentions over the matter of Ireland and Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment went by the board to the tune of a good patriotic outburst, and the whole world stood and marvelled thereat and was at pains to point out England as entirely united when faced with a national danger. But to-day, eleven months after the war, how much further has England really advanced from the falling-out stage? Not very far. By a mighty swing she seems to have fallen back into her old stride and men are trying to get the better of their old opponents in this or that just as of old.

Is this spirit the source of the saying that Britain muddles through all her wars? for she is treating the present conflict in a manner that has characterized her former struggles. One wonders why on earth workmen and politicians and others cannot keep still for once and devote their whole attention to the war. The answer is, they cannot because it isn't in them.

THE BAR AND THE BOY

The electors of the province are being asked by the liquor interests to vote against the Liquor Act on Wednesday on account of the boy, their contention being that the bottle in the cellar is more dangerous than the bar in the street.

This sudden outburst of concern by the saloon for the boy must take even its most vigourous supporters by surprise. The boy after all, is admittedly one of the vital questions in relation to the Act and the drink traffic, therfore it is fair that the liquor people should show what they have done for the boy in the past.

What has the bar done for the boy in the past? What can the bar show that it has done for the boy? Has it elevated him, has it helped him in life, has it furnished him with any necessary thing in life, has it educated him, fed him and clothed him? Has it done so much for the boy that you should give your boy to the bar?

No, the bar never did any boy on earth a good turn and, what is more, it never will. The hypocritical pretensions of the saloon as the warden of the public morals from the youth of the country up is one of the biggest Pharisaical humbugs that ever was placed before the public, and the sooner the bar room is done away with as far as the boy and everyone else is concerned the better.

Remember this on Wednesday when you vote, and vote the saloon and its following to a forgotten past.

"THE DAY"

At last the Temperance forces of Alberta stand on the threshold of a dry Alberta. Wednesday, July 21st, is the Day, the day for which they have been waiting and working for years, and the result at the polls will show whether the working and the waiting have been justified.

The Prohibition forces in the Province will be bound to win, given they have a fair fight and a straight fight. It is too much to hope that the opposition will not stoop to subterfuge if they find is necessary, and the necessity for them will arise sure enough, for throughout the north country, they have made elaborate preparations for overcoming the polls. The Government officials, who have the handling of the election in this district, have given both sides a square deal as regards the selection of officials, and there is not the slightest pretext for a growl on either side. Furthermore there is no reason to think that the Government has given other than a square deal in these matters in other parts of the Province. The Government has done all in its power to make the affair fair to both sides and it is up to the opposing forces to win the battle for their respective sides.

As to the result there is no doubt in our mind whatever. The Prohibitionists will carry the election and by a good majority. But in order to do this, they must leave nothing to chance. Every man must be up and doing, giving his little bit of labor here and there, wherever it is wanted, and shirking nothing on the speculation that all is safe. Nothing is safe until the election is over and won; and to win it by a thumbing majority all the work possible will have to be done.

"WHAT IS IT?"

What is this new concern, this Thresher Men's Association? The farmers, at least, those who have heard of it, are asking for an answer, can anybody give it?

Why they are interested in it arises from many reasons, but the chief one, is that the Thresher Men's Association are going to put the price of threshing up, from 10 cts per bushel, last year's price, to something between 12½ and 14 cts per bushel, for this year's crop.

Who or what the Thresher Men's Association is, is not known, but as it seems to be operating between Vulcan, Champion and Blackie, the inference is that it is merely a local outbreak who are trying to corner the prices that they expect the grain to be worth at harvest. Of course, it was not understood that this news would leak out, until it came time for threshing, and then the farmer was to be asked to pay the advance, when he would have n chance of getting the work at a reasonable price. But some how or other, the farmers here and there have got wise to the concern and are asking the question, What is the Thresher Men's Association?

Some members of the Association have given their reason of the advance as resulting from increased labour, but are they hiring men at $5 and men and team at $8, just for the sake of getting the extra cents out of the farmer at threshing time, when they can hire labour and teams at the usual price? If so, they have lost their place in the book and want to turn back.

More will be heard of the Thresher Mens Association later no doubt, but for the benefit of the man with the crop to thresh, it would be wise for the sponsors of it to say just what the concern is.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The greatest curse to any country is a taste for the saloon. You have the chance of blessing or cursing your country on Wednesday. Which will you do? Vote dry.

A vote for the Liquor Act means a vote for the cause of Prohibition.

It will be the Liquor Act that will be voted on Wednesday and a vote for the Liquor Act means a vote for the suppression of the bars.

When a man says he won't vote for Prohibition because of the Act, which he doesn't like, he is putting the cart before the horse, and making a legal question of a moral one.

For Information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE—
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE
Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER
Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
OPTICIAN
EYES TESTED FREE
VULCAN, ALTA.

P. W. L. CLARK
Barrister
Solicitor, and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
Bk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

: Dentistry :
DR. C. H. NELSON
DENTIST
Removed from Bank of Hamilton, to next to Drs. Carson & Galbraith

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway
Owner of Horses branded ENS on Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
ICE CREAM
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
JANG LING, PROPRIETOR

B. C. RESTAURANT
ICE CREAM
Meals Served at all Hours.
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.18
" No. 2	1.15
" No. 3	1.12
" No. 4	1.09
" No. 5	1.06
" No. 6	1.03
" Feed	.98
Rejected No. 1	1.00
" No. 2	.97
" No. 3	.92
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.45
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.43
" No. 1 Feed	.41
" No. 2 Feed	.39
Barley, No. 3	.50
" No. 4	.44
Feed	.38
Flax No. 1, N. W.	1.25
" , No. 2, C. W.	1.22
" No 3, C.W.	1.05
Rye	.68
Eggs	.15
Butter	.15
Spring Chicken	.08
Fowl	.10
Cattle, live	.5½
Cows	.5
Hogs	.7
Dressed Hogs	9½
Potatoes	.75

ESTRAY

GELDING—Strayed from S. ½ 5-17-25, 1 light bay gelding, 6 years old, weight 1100 lbs., white face and white feet. Branded TJ smudged on shoulder, heavy black mane and tail. $5 Reward for information or return, Chas. Short, Phone R302, Vulcan, Alta. J7t3p

MARE—Strayed from J. Dorschs' farm S.E. of 20-16-24. One bay mare, aged 6 years, weight 1350, no brand, four black feet, a little wire cut in each leg, white spot on face. George Todd, Brand Reader, Vulcan. Jly21t3

WANTED

PLOWING—I am open to do spring plowing on time. E. M. Hollester Vulcan, Alberta.

HOGS—George Coville will buy fat hogs at Vulcan, on Tuesday, July 27th, and up to noon on Wednesday, July 28th. Will pay ruling market prices on these dates. J30t4

TO BUY OR HIRE, a cook caboose. Also wanted to contract with farmer to supply a camp with first class loose prairie hay in the Vulcan neighborhood for cash. Apply T. Ing, care of Advocate Office, Vulcan Alberta. Jy14tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school. $10.000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whicher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta. tf

LOST

CAMERA—In front of Ladies Aid Booth on July 1st, one No. 2 Brownie Camera, in leather case, Finder please return same to P. W. L. Clark, Vulcan, Alta. J7tf

Vote Yes for Prohibition.

Mr. Hunt, of High River, was in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Mitchell was a visitor to Calgary on Thursday of last week.

Miss Hazel Douglass has been staying for a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn.

The Misses Barker, of Calgary, arrived in Vulcan last week and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kehr.

Lomond had a bad day for their visit to play Vulcan on Friday last. Rain interfered with the game during the fourth innings and it was decided to play the game to a finish after the supper hour.

THE VULCAN BAKERY
BEST BREAD DAILY
CATERING
F. SMART - - - VULCAN

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
VULCAN ALBERTA
P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F & A.M G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND
R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K.Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

FOR SALE

One Portable J. I. Case 15 Horse Power Engine and 32 inch American Abel Separator ready to run. $1000. Terms arranged

E. M. Hollester,
Vulcan, Alberta.

Jy14tf

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

The new elevator at Lomond, built for Mr. Claude Terwilliger, is now completed. It has a capacity of 35,000 bushels. Mr. T.J. Lindsay is in charge of it.

With advancing years comes constipation. Rexall Orderlies are a specially good laxative for ageing people. Sold only by D.C. Jones. The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c., & 50c. boxes.

The elevator of Mr. Terwilliger's at Lomond, is the second to be erected, Messrs. Ogilvie's being the first. The United Farmers are building one there also.

As a little advice to the baseball team we would suggest that when a game is called for a certain time play should commence as near that time as possible. To call a game for three thirty and then hold it off for 45 minutes, while people stand around until they are tired, is not business. The visiting team were on the ground to time, the home team caused the delay.

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid up - - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - - $3,750,000



THE MAN WITH MONEY
has many an opportunity to make money. But to have a good Bank Account, you must start with small savings. Our Savings Department will help you save.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Bank of Hamilton
ESTABLISHED 1872



Men

of sedentary habits take

Rexall Orderlies

TRADE MARK

CAUSES OF CONSTIPATION —Lack of exercise, irregular hours and diet, nervous strain, all tend to produce constipation with its train of evils—indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness, and many ills even more serious.

The gentle but sure laxative

TO RELIEVE CONSTIPATION—One tablet crushed in the mouth (they are pleasant to the taste) and swallowed on retiring is usually sufficient. Where a pronounced action is desired, let this be followed by one on rising. If the cause is obstinate, however, take two tablets at night.

Rexall Orderlies are Made in Canada and sold in metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c each, at Rexall Stores everywhere. Get a Box Today on the Money-back Basis from

D. C. JONES, DRUGGIST, VULCAN



Armada News.

Crop conditions are exceptionally good. Wheat crops headed; oats, barley and flax are making a magnificent showing. Some people predict that 50 bushels of wheat will not be unusual this season should nothing serious happen before the harvest.

A feeling of apprehension passed through this community by the report that threshing stocks would rise 40 per cent. A threateed introduction of the "small outfit" has had a steadying effect.

The Nativity bell ringers have been quite busy of late in the vicinity and have proclaimed the advent of no fewer than three home angels during the past week.

The Prohibition forces have become strongly entrenched and expect to consolidate their gains on July 21st. Dr. Chase, D. R. O., highly mentioned in despatches for recognition, expects to be raised to the Order of the Boot.

The new pedagogue has proven a strong auxilary to the tennis wing, having successfully asphixiated a local detachment in five successive counter attacks.

Local ball fans are anxious to arrange home and home games with any and all comers. A worthy bunch, with lots of latent energy, who have in reserve a surprise packet for those who will try their mettle.

Sunny Plains.

The United Brethren Annual Conference will commence at Armada on July 21st. Bishop O. B. Alwood will have charge of the conference, whfch will last about a week. Bishop Alwood is a man of striking ability. On Sunday, July 25th, there will be a large gathering at the Sunny Plains school, when he will preach. Dinner will be supplied for those who have come long distances.

We have learned that a baby girl has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Dawson of Armada are the proud parents of a baby girl, who has recently come to their home to live.

Mrs. D. J. Cotton visited at the home of Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Chambers one day last week.

A few people of this place are at tending the F. M. camp meeting near Edmonton this week.

The Sunny Plains C. E. elected officers for the ensuing six months on Sunday evening last. The result of the election is as follows: Mr. N. Sokvitne, president; Mr. Vernal Williams, vice president; Mr. Vernal Williams, corresponding secretary, and Mr. J. L. Haight, and Miss Blanche Stewart, local secretaries.

U. F. A. Picnic.

Favored by the weather man, the Armada U. F. A. held a most successful picnic on the Athletic grounds on July 10th. Several features, an ideal day, well chosen program of sports, the absence of mosquitos and the home like nature of the outing contributed largely to the social enjoyment of the large crowd assembled. Unlike our previous celebration, which had developed more into a commercial enterprise than a social event, the picnic of Saturday was enjoyed after the real old-time picnic style. Everybody came to meet everybody else, to dine together and to applaud in unison the victors in the sports' arena.

The baseball game, Married vs. Single men, was a howling success and provided much wholesome raillery among the lady spectators. The game was very keenly contested, neither side showing much advantage. The score, 13-9 in favor of the married men, gives little information as to the evenness of the game, since the tall grass in the outer field proved a big help for the Benedicts in the early stages of the game.

Following the game the field sports for the children were very keenly contested by the youngsters for the handsome cash prizes provided by the management.

Much interest was evinced in the novelty contests. In order to allay much of the anxiety ever present in the public mind concerning the out come of the two most important events of the day, the management arranged test cases for each event.

To decide whether Prohibition would carry on July 21st the "Drys" were pitted against the "Wets" in a tug-o'-war. As the outcome of this struggle was somewhat in favor of the "Pros," the "Non Pros" challenged them to decide the issue in a ball game. Sides were soon selected and a vigorous contest started. If the score is any indication of the voting, the plebiscite will be fairly equally balanced until the polls are about to be closed, when the "Drys" will fairly non-plus their antagonists.

Loma News

The mother of Mrs. R. White, from Iowa, is visiting here.

Mrs. I. Terborgh recently attended a meeting held at Brant to consider the question of a consolidated school for the district. The meeting which was largely attended was addressed by one from the department of Education, Edmonton, and was in favor of the idea. On July 9th a meeting in connection with the same subject was held in Loma and there is a strong sentiment in that district in favor of the consolidated school idea. A good deal of discussion took place but nothing definite was arrived at and there will be another meeting at a later date to develope plans.

Many families from the Loma district have visited the Big Bow recently and have come back laden with saskatoons which are growing plentifully along the river. The order of the day in Loma now is canning.

The polling station for the election this week will be held at Mr. Blake McCullough's place. Mr. I. Terborgh is the deputy returning officer and the enumerator for this district, the McDonald in 1924.

For the Arrowwood poll Mr. D. Nevin is the enumerator and Mr. S. Fox the returning officer.

Berrywater U.F.A. Picnic

Thursday, July 23rd, is to be a big day at the Berrywater school, when the U.F.A. of that district will hold their annual sports and picnic.

Special arrangements are being made for the best day yet. A splendid programme is being arranged and there will be all sorts of interesting events, including sports, racing, and bucking contests.

A good time is assured for all who attend, and the management are looking for a record attendance.

Mr. C.F. Stienford, of Calgary, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Terwilliger last week end.

Mr. Henry Ernst is contemplating an auto tour through the States, and will probably leave this week.

The gang are busy getting the material ready for the new rural telephone lines which are to be put through the district.

PROHIBITION

VOTE YES

To vote for Prohibition vote for "THE LIQUOR ACT" Put your cross X in the top square before the word YES as below.

BALLOT

QUESTION: Do you approve of the proposed Act, "THE LIQUOR ACT"?



[X] YES

[] NO

Issued by The Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League

STAMPEDE

at

VULCAN

Wednesday, August 11th, 1915



Bucking Contests, Relay Races, Maverie Race, Steer Riding, Bareback Riding, Horse Contests, Cowgirl Races, Steer Roping, Indian Races, Ford Potato Race.

$2500 IN PRIZES $2500

Special Trains North and South Being Arranged For.

H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

WEEK-END MONEY SAVING BARGAINS

in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Ladies Whitewear, Corsets, Wash Goods, Window Net, Scrims, Waists, Mens' Underwear, Wash Dresses, Mens' Work Shirts, Mens' Dress Shirts, Hats and Caps.

Men's Boot and Shoe Department

Men's Muleskin Boots, light for summer wear	$2.75
The Amherst Calf Blucher Boot	4.50
Amherst Chrome Blucher	3.50
Youth's Tan Calf Blucher	3.50
Boys' Amherst Shoes	2.50

Staple Department

White and Cream Window Nets 40 inches wide	20c
36-inch Cream Screen, with Fancy Border	35c
36-inch Cream Muslin with Fancy Border	20c
White Lace Curtain, Special Value	$1.50 and $2.00

Ready-to-Wear Department

Ladies' Printed Muslin Dresses Trimmed Lace	$5.00
Ladies' Fancy Crape Dresses	$5.75, 6.00
House Dresses in Black and White, and Blue and White	$1.25
Ladies' House Dresses	$1.50 and 2.50
Children's White Muslin Dresses	1.10

Grocery Department

One-half lb. Fry's Coca	25c
Mustard Prepared, Large Bot	25c
Shelled Walnuts, New Stock, 1lb	50c
Wilson's Fly Pads	10c
Tanglefoot, Box of 25, Double Sheet	65c

Mens' Furnishings

Men's Work Shirts	$1.00, 125
Men's Dress Shirts	$1.00, 1.25, 1.50
Men's Odd Cloth Pants	2.50, 3.00, 4.00
Men's Overalls Blue and White Stripes, Black and Blue	1.35
Men's Underwear, Garment	0.65

Ladies White Wear Department

Ladies' White Corsets, with Suspender, Extra Special	$1.50
The A-la Grace Corset	2.50
Ladies White Muslin Night-Gown Trimmed Lace and Embroidery	60c
Ladies' White Cotton Knicks	85c

Wash Goods Department

Blue and White Stripe Galita and Black and White Stripe	17c
White Crape Cloth	20c and 25c
Fancy Crape	15c, 20c, 25c
Oxford Sheeting	15c
Blue and White Checks, Apron Ginghams	15c

Grocery Department

Sealers Pint	$1.00
Sealers Quart	1.25
Sealers, one-half Gallon	1.40
Rubber Rings, per dozen,	10c

Fresh arriving almost daily, Raspberries and Apricots this week. Prices are low and the quality good. When quality counts we win.

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER XXII.

Deeper Still

So startled was Geoffrey that he felt the moisture spurt from every pore like a rash. But, fully conscious of his danger, he suppressed the cry that rose to his lips, nor did he move as he felt a thick cloak thrown over his head. He slipped his revolver into his hand and fumbled it against the cold cheek of his antagonist.

But the antagonist took it coolly. A pair of lips were close to Geoffrey's ear and the smallest, faintest voice spelt out the letters, T-c-h-i-g-o-r-s-k-y. Geoffrey put the weapon back in his pocket. At the same time he felt about till his fingers touched the hand of his companion. No doubt about it. The other was Tchigorsky beyond question. Perhaps he had been testing Geoffrey's courage and resolution; perhaps the danger had deepened unexpectedly.

Presently the light of the lantern popped up again, in response to some subtle signal, and once more the conspirators moved on to the vault above. Tchigorsky lifted his head.

"Where are they going?" Geoffrey asked.

Tchigorsky responded with one of his diabolical chuckles.

"They imagine that they are going into the castle," he said. "But they are not going to accomplish that part of the programme.

"But what do they want there?"

"What should they want? You know something of those now whose business it is to wipe you out root and branch. More artistic methods having failed, they may deem it necessary to fall back on more vulgar plans. There are five people sleeping in the castle—six with your Uncle Ralph—who stand in the way. It is possible if the fiends are lucky that the castle may be devoid of life by daybreak."

Geoffrey could not repress a shudder.

"Fiends, indeed!" he said. "But why not stop it? Why not let them enter and then take them all red-handed?"

"What could we gain by that? We could not connect them with past crimes! At worst they would get a few months in gaol as suspects. When the time comes we must smash them all. And the time is coming."

Tchigorsky rose as if to go.

"I follow them," he said, "you remain here, in the darkness. And if any one attempts to pass you do not let him do so. Don't forget this thing. At all hazards you are not to let any one pass."

Geoffrey nodded as Tchigorsky passed on his way. For a long time all was quiet, and then from above there came a startled cry followed by the sound of strife and a scream of pain and terror. It was all that Geoffrey could do to restrain himself from yelling in response and rushing to the spot. Then he became conscious that somebody was coming rapidly through the cave. He reached out his hand and grabbed at and caught a sinewy, slippery brown ankle.

It only needed that touch to tell Geoffrey that he was at grips with the native. Down the fellow came on the slippery rocks, and the next instant the two were engaged in a life or death struggle.

Young, strong, vigorous as he was, his muscle knitted like iron with healthy exercise, Geoffrey knew that he had met his match. The native had a slight advantage of him in point of years; he was greased from head to foot, rendering a grip difficult, and his flying robe came asunder like cobwebs at the first strain. He fought with the abandon of a man who is reckless of life.

Over and over on the slippery rocks they rolled, each striving to get the other by the throat. By this time they were both breathing thick and fast, and Geoffrey's mind began to wander towards his revolver. But to release his grip to get that might be fatal. He could hear his antagonist gasping as he rolled off a ledge of rock; and then Geoffrey lifted his opponent's head and brought it down with a bang on the granite.

In the very instant of his triumph something whistled behind him, and a jagged piece of stone came smashing on his temple.

He had a confused view of a native on his feet again, fast hurrying away, heard the rustle of garments and a further rustle of more garments, and then his arm was closed upon a female figure whom he pulled to the ground by his side.

He felt the woman open her lips to scream, but he clapped his hand over her mouth.

"No, you don't," he said grimly. "One of you has escaped and my friend the nigger has had a narrow escape, but I've got you, my lady. I've got you safe and I don't mean to let you go."

He felt the slight figure in his arms tremble and palpitate; he heard voices above. Once more the slim figure shivered. His hand was torn from her mouth and the woman spoke.

"They are calling you," she said; "for God's sake let me go, Geoffrey."

For an instant Geoffrey was too dazed and stunned to speak.

"Marion?" he gasped presently. "Marion?"

Marion cowered down, sobbing bitterly.

"You are surprised," she said. "No wonder. You wonder what I am doing here and I will tell you presently. But not now; I will place my secret in your hands; I will disguise nothing from you. For the present leave me."

"Leave you here! Impossible!"

"But I am safe, quite safe, Geoffrey. Oh, if you have any feeling for one of the most miserable creatures in the world, leave me. Tell them above that those abandoned wretches have gone, that no sign of them remains. Consider what I have suffered and am suffering for your family, and try to help me."

Conscious of his own weakness, Geoffrey pondered. He might be doing a serious injury to the delicate plans formed by Ralph Ravenspur, but he had given the promise and there was an end of the matter.

Marion was in some way bound up with these people, but Marion was pure as the angels and Marion would do no wrong. Why, then, should her good name be dragged in the mire?

"You are so good, so good to me," Marion murmured. "Go before they become alarmed at your silence and leave me here. Say that you saw nothing. And when the house is quiet I shall make my way back again."

Geoffrey retired upwards without further words. In the basement of the castle he found Tchigorsky and Ralph Ravenspur.

"They managed to elude you?" asked the former.

Geoffrey pointed to the ugly bruise on the side of his head.

"Yes," he said, "they both got away. But for this bit of an accident fighting in the dark I might have captured the dusky conspirator."

"Rather you had not, on the whole," Ralph said. "Something gave them the alarm as they reached the passages. Of course their idea was to murder some or all of us in our beds, and our idea was to take them in the act. But they got the alarm and vanished. One of the fellows attacked me in the shrubbery just before dark, but I fancy he will not do it again."

"I saw him," said Geoffrey. "He came to Mrs. May's for assistance. She pretended that I was mistaken, but she had to give in at last when circumstances became too strong for her. How did you manage to deal him that blow on the head, uncle?"

Ralph smiled grimly.

"I have my own means of protection," he said. "What become of the fellow?"

Geoffrey explained all that had happened during and after the dinner at Jessop's farm. His two listeners followed his statement with flattering interest. Yet all the time Geoffrey was listening intently for signs of Marion. Was she still in the vaults or had she managed to slip away to her bedroom? The thought of the delicate girl down there in the darkness and cold was by no means pleasant.

"We have managed to make a mess of it tonight," said Ralph. "How those people contrived to discover that there was danger afoot I can't understand. But one thing is certain, they will not be content to leave things as they are. They may try the same thing again or their efforts may take a new and more ingenious direction."

"Which direction we shall discover," said Tchigorsky. "Can you let me out here, or shall I go by the same means that I entered?"

To Geoffrey's relief Ralph volunteered to open the hall door for his friend.

"Come this way," he said. "All the bolts and bars have been oiled and will make no noise."

They slipped away quietly together. Geoffrey listened intently. He fancied that he could hear footsteps creeping up the stairs, and in the corridor a door softly closed. Then Ralph Ravenspur came back again."

"Tchigorsky has gone," he said. "After this it will be necessary for us to vary our plan of campaign a little. You have learnt something tonight. You know now that our antagonists are two Indians and a woman who is dangerous as she is lovely and fascinating. Ah, what a woman she is!"

"Who is she?" Geoffrey asked.

"Ah, that I cannot tell you. You must be content to wait. I do not want to tell you too much, and there is no chance of your being taken off your guard. When the surprise comes it will be a dramatic one. The more you see of that woman and the more you cultivate her the more you will find to wonder at."

"But can I cultivate her after tonight?"

"Why not? She does not know the extent of your knowledge; she has not the remotest idea that you have been helping to foil her schemes. Next time she will met you as if nothing had happened."

Geoffrey thought of Marion and was silent. That one so pure and sweet should be mixed up with a creature like that was horrible. Ralph Ravenspur rose with a yawn. He seemed to have lapsed into his wooden state. He felt his way down the big flagged hall towards the staircase.

"We can do nothing more," he said. "I am going to bed. Good-night."

The door closed and then Geoffery was free to act. He could go down into the vault and bring Marion up. But first he would try to ascertain if she were in her room. He passed up the stairs and along the corridor. Outside Marion's door he coughed gently.

The door opened and Marion stood there clad in a fair white wrap, with her glorious hair hanging free over her shoulders. Her eyes were full of tears.

"Geoff," she whispered. "Geoff, dear Geoff."

She fell into his arms, and pressed her lips long and clingingly to his. Her whole frame was quivering with mingled love and emotion. Then she snatched herself away from his embrace and, with the single whispered word, "Tomorrow," closed the door behind her.

(To be Continued)

Manager—Here comes Kicklee's collector. Going to pay him anything on account?

The Partner—Nothing on account, but let us pay him a compliment when he comes in.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

W. N. U. 1059

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. • • 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Alberta Liquor Act

Full Text of the Proposed Act for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic to be Voted on July 21st, 1915.

(Continued from Last Week)

32. Any physician who is lawfully and regularly engaged in the practice of his profession, and who shall deem any intoxicating liquors necessary for the health of his patients, may give such patient or patients a written or printed prescription therefor, or may administer the liquor himself; for which purpose he may have liquor in his possession not exceeding in quantity two quarts at any one time when in the discharge of his professional duties; but no such prescription shall be given or liquors administered, except in cases of actual need, and when in the judgment of such physician the use of liquor is necessary. And every physician who shall give such prescription or administer such liquors in evasion or violation of this act, or who shall give to or write for any person a prescription for or including intoxicating liquor for the purpose of enabling or assisting any person to evade any of the provisions of this act, or for the purpose of enabling or assisting any person to obtain liquor for use as a beverage, or to be sold or disposed of in any manner in violation of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of an offence under this act.

(2) Any dentist who is lawfully and regularly engaged in the practice of his profession, and who shall deem it necessary for any patient being then under treatment by him that such patient should have a drink of liquor, may himself administer to such patient the liquor thus needed, and for such purpose he may keep in his office a quantity of liquor not exceeding one pint at any one time, and every such dentist who shall administer such liquor in evasion or violation of this act shall be guilty of an offence against this act.

(3) Any veterinary surgeon lawfully and regularly engaged in the practice of his profession, and who shall deem liquor necessary for the health of dumb animals, may have in his possession liquor for such purpose, not exceeding, however, in quantity one gallon.

33. No person shall sell or give liquor to any person under the age of twenty-one years except a vendor or the father, mother, guardian or physician of such minor, and these only for medicinal purposes and pursuant to a prescription from a physician.

34. A vendor shall sell for cash only.

35. If any vendor harbors or entertains, or knowingly suffers to remain on his premises where such liquor is sold or kept for sale, any constable or peace officer during any part of the time during which such constable or peace officer ought to be on duty, unless for the purpose of keeping or restoring order, or in the execution of his duty, or supplies any liquor or refreshment whatever, by way of gift or sale, to any constable or police officer on duty, he shall be guilty of an offence against this act.

36. If any person permit drunkenness or any violent, quarrelsome, riotous or disorderly conduct, arising from drunkenness, to take place in the house or on the premises of which he is owner, tenant or occupant, or gives any liquor to any drunken person, or permit or suffer any drunken person to consume any liquor in said house or on said premises, or permit or suffer drunken persons to meet in said house or on said premises, he shall be guilty of an offence against this act, and, in addition to any other punishment provided by law, be liable to the penalty provided by this act therefor.

37. Every society, association or club heretofore or hereafter formed or incorporated, and every unincorporated society, association or club, and every member, officer and servant thereof, or person resorting thereto who sells or barters or therein gives liquor to any member thereof or to any other person, and every person who directly or indirectly keeps or maintains by himself or by associating or combining with any other or others, and who in any manner aids, assist, or abets in keeping liquor in any clubhouse, club or association room or hall or other place for the purpose of use, gift, barter or sale as a beverage, or for distribution or division among the members of any society, club or association by any means whatever, and every person who barters, sells or gives away or assists or abets another in bartering, selling or giving away any liquor so received and kept, shall be held to have violated section twenty-three (23) of this act, and shall incur the penalties provided for the unlawful sale of liquor.

(2) The keeping or having any liquor in the house, hall or building, or in any room or place occupied or controlled by any such club, association or society, or by any persons associating or combining together as aforesaid, shall be a violation of section twenty-four (24) of this act.

(3) Proof of consumption or intended consumption of liquor in such premises by any member of any such club, association or society, or person who resorts thereto, shall be conclusive evidence of sale of such liquor by the officers thereof, and any liquor found on such premises shall be liable to seizure in the manner provided by this act.

38. If the occupant of any private dwelling house or of any part thereof is convicted of any offence against any of the provisions of this act committed in or in respect of such house the same shall cease to be a private dwelling house within the meaning of this act during the time the person so convicted occupies the said house or any part thereof.

39. Whenever any person has drunk liquor to excess and while in a state of intoxication from such drinking has come to his death by suicide or drowning, or perishing from cold or other accident caused by such intoxication, the person or persons who furnished or gave the liquor to such person when in a state of intoxication, or on whose premises it was obtained by such intoxicated person while intoxicated, shall be liable to an action for a wrongful act and as a personal wrong, and the amount which may be recovered as damages shall not be less than one hundred dollars nor more than fifteen hundred dollars.

40. For every offence against this act or any of the provision thereof, for which a penalty has not been specially provided by this act, the preson committing the offence shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty for the first offence of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of immediate payment to imprisonment for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than two months, and for the second offence to a penalty of not less than $200 nor more than $500, and in default of immediate payment to imprisonment for a term of not less than two months nor more than four months, and for any subsequent offence to imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than six months, without the option of a fine.

41. In all cases of prosecution for any offence against any provisions of this act for which any penalty or punishment is prescribed, a conviction or order of the justice, justices or police magistrates, as the case may be, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be final and conclusive, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, against such conviction or order there shall be no appeal.

(2) Subject to the provisions contained in the following sub-section hereof, an appeal shall lie to a judge of the district court of the district in which the conviction is made, without a jury in all cases where the person convicted is a vendor or druggist, or the conviction is for any offence committed on or with respect to a vendor's or druggist's premises, provided a notice of such appeal shall be given to the prosecutor or complainant within five days after the date of the said conviction.

(3) The person convicted, in case he is in custody, shall either remain in custody until the hearing of such appeal before the said judge, or (where the penalty of imprisonment with or without hard labor is adjudged) shall enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties in the sum of $200 each, before the convicting justice, justices or police magistrates conditioned personally to appear before the said judge and to try such appeal and abide his judgment thereupon, and to pay such costs as he may order, and in case the appeal is against a conviction whereby only a penalty or sum of money is adjudged to be paid, the appellant may (although the order directs imprisonment in default of payment) instead of remaining in custody as aforesaid give such recognizance as aforesaid or may deposit with the said justice, justices or police magistrates convicting, the amount of the penalty and costs, and a further sum of $25 to answer the respondent's costs of appeal.

(4) Upon such recognizance being given or deposit made, the said justice, justices or police magistrates shall liberate such persons, if in custody, and shall forthwith deliver or transmit by registered letter postpaid, the depositions and papers in the case, with the recognizance or deposit, as the case may be, to the clerk of the district court of the district wherein such conviction was held, or to such other persons as may be under the provisions of any law, order, rule or regulation be exercising the functions of clerk of the district court.

(5) The appelant shall pay to such clerk for his attendance and services in connection with such appeal the sum of $1.00 and the same may be taxed as costs in the cause.

(6) An appeal shall lie to the judge of the district court of the district in which an order of dismissal is made, without a jury, in all cases in which an order has been made by a justice, or justices dismissing an information or complaint laid by an inspector or any one on his behalf, for contravention of any of the provisions of this act, provided notice of such appeal has been given to the defendant or his solicitor within fifteen days after the date of such order of dismissal.

(7) Within ten days after service of the notice of appeal the judge shall grant a summons calling upon the defendant and the justice or justices making the order to show cause why the order of dismissal should not be reversed and the case reheard. Upon the return of the summons the judge, upon hearing the parties, may either affirm or quash the order, or if he thinks fit, may hear the evidence of such other witnesses as may be produced before him, or the further evidence of any witnesses already examined, or may make an order affirming the order of dismissal, or may reverse such order and convict the defendant and may impose such fine and costs or other penalty as is provided by this act, and the order so made shall have the same effect and shall be enforced in the same manner as is provided in the case of convictions before magistrates under this act.

(8) The practice and procedure upon such appeals and all the proceedings thereon shall henceforth be governed by the provisions of part 15 of the Criminal Code or any act passed in amendment or substitution thereof, so far as the same is not inconsistent with this act;

Provided no such conviction or order as aforesaid shall be removed by certiorari except upon the ground that an appeal to the court to which an appeal is by law provided would not afford an adequate remedy.

And provided further that no writ of certiorari shall issue for the purpose of quashing any conviction for any violation or contravention of any of the provisions of this act unless the party applying therefor shall produce to the judge to whom the application is made an affidavit that he did not by himself or by his agent, servant, or employee, or any other person with his knowledge or consent, commit the offence charged in the information; and such affidavit shall negative the charge in the terms used in the informations and shall further negative the commission of the offence by the agent, servant or employee of the accused, or any other person with his knowledge.

(9) An appeal by an inspector, or other prosecutor, shall lie to the supreme court of Alberta en banc from the decision, judgment or order of any judge of a district court upon an appeal from any conviction or order made in a case arising out of or under this act in which conviction or order has been quashed or set aside upon the ground directly and indirectly of the invalidity of any ordinance or of any act or acts of the legislature of this province or of any part thereof or from the decision, judgment or order of the judge of a district court in any other case arising out of or under this act; such appeal shall be had upon notice thereof to be given to the opposite party of his intention to appeal within eight days after such judgment, decision or order has been made, and in the case of such appeal, the clerk of the district court or such other person as may under the provisions of any law order, rule or regulation be exercising the functions of the clerk of the district court, shall certify the judgment, convictions, orders and all other proceeding to the registrar of the supreme court of Alberta for use upon appeal. The said court shall thereupon hear and determine the said appeal, and shall make such order for carrying into effect the judgment of the court as the court shall.

(10) No appeal shall lie by any person convicted of an offence under the provisions of this act unless the party appealing shall, within the time limited for giving notice of such appeal, make an affidavit before the justice or one of the justices or police magistrates who tried the cause, that he did not by himself or by his agent, servant or employee, nor did any other person with his knowledge or consent commit the offence charged in the information; and such affidavit shall negative the commission of the offence by the agents, servant or employee of the accused or any other person with his knowledge or consent; which affidavit shall be transmitted with the conviction to the court to which the appeal is given.

(11) Any justice making a conviction for any violation or contravention of any of the provisions of this act shall not transmit the conviction to the court to which an appeal is given unless and until the affidavit required by this section has been made and deposited with such justice within the time limited by this section; any notice of appeal or other proceeding respecting appeal which may be given or taken shall be absolutely null and void and of no effect whatever; and the justice shall proceed in respect of such conviction as if no such notice of appeal had been given or proceeding taken.

(12) Upon notice being given of appeal from a conviction for an infraction of this act, consequence of which conviction is that the person is disqualified from selling liquor for any period of time, and upon the affidavit required by this section being made and deposited as provided, the attorney-general may apply to the court to which such appeal is made to expedite the hearing of the said appeal, and to fix the time and place for the disposal of the said appeal as to it may seem proper.

42. Several charges of contravention of this act committed by the same person may be included in one and the same information or complaint; provided that such information and complaint and the summons or warrant issued thereon contain the time and place of each contravention.

43. The description of any offence under this act in the words of this act or in words of like effect, shall be sufficient in law; and any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, whether it does or does not accompany the description of the offence in this act, may be proved by the defendant, but need not be specified or negatived in the information; but, if it be so specified or negatived, no proof in relation to the matter so specified or negatived shall be required on the part of the informant or complainant.

44. In describing offences respecting the sale or keeping for sale or other disposal of liquor, or the having, keeping, giving, purchasing, receiving or the consumption of liquor, in any information, summons, conviction, warrant, or proceeding under this act, it shall be sufficient to state the sale, or keeping for sale or disposal, having, keeping, giving, purchasing, receiving or consumption of liquor simply, without stating the name or kind of such liquor, or the price thereof, or the name of any person to whom it was sold or disposed of, or by whom it was taken or consumed, or from whom it was purchased or received, and it shall not be necessary to state the quantity of liquor so sold, kept for sale, disposed of, had, kept, given or consumed, except in the case of offences where the quantity is essential, and then it shall be sufficient to allege the sale or disposal of more or less than such quantity.

45. In any prosecution for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, in the event of any variance between the information and the evidence adduced in support thereof, the justice or justices hearing the case may amend such information and may substitute for the offence charged therein any other offence against the provisions of this act, but if it appears that the person charged has been materially misled by such variance he shall be granted an adjournment of the hearing if he applies therefor.

46. Any person summoned as a party to, or a witness in, any proceeding under this act may, by the summons, be required to produce at the time and place appointed for his attendance, all books and any papers, accounts, deeds and other documents in his possession, custody or control relating to any matter connected with the said proceeding, and shall be liable to the same penalties for non-production of such books, papers or documents as he would incur by refusal or neglect to attend pursuant to such summons, or to be sworn or answer any question touching the case.

47. In any prosecution or proceeding under this act, in which proof is required of the authority of the vendor to sell liquor, a certificate under the hand of the chief inspector or attorney-general shall be prima facie proof of the said authority; and the production of such certificate shall be sufficient prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and of the authority of the chief inspector or attorney-general without any proof of his appointment or signature.

48. Any house, shop, room or other place in which it is proved that there exists a bar or counter or beer pumps or kegs, jars or decanters or tumblers usually found in hotels and shops where liquors are accustomed to be sold or trafficked, it shall be deemed to be a place in which liquors are kept or had for the purpose of being sold, bartered or traded in, in contravention of this act unless the contrary is proved by the defendant in any prosecution, and the occupants of such house, shop, room or other place shall be taken to be the person who has or keeps there in such liquors for sale, traffic or barter therein.

49. In proving the sale or disposal, giving, purchasing or receiving gratuitously or otherwise, or consumption of liquor for purpose of any proceeding relative to any offence under this act, it shall not be necessary to show that any money actually passed, or any liquor was actually consumed, if the judge or magistrate or justice or justices hearing the case is or are satisfied that a transaction in the nature of a sale or other disposal, giving, purchasing or receiving actually take place or that any consumption of liquor was about to take place; and proof of consumption or intended consumption of liquor on premises on which such consumption is prohibited, by some person not authorized to consume liquor thereon, shall be evidence that such liquor was sold or given to the person consuming, or being about to consume, or carrying away the same, as against the occupant of the said premises.

(To be Continued)

NEW RUPTURE CURE

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS.



Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet FREE. C. E. BROOKS, 2063 State St., Marshall, Mich.

Mr. Knagg—You must admit I have some horse sense.

Mrs. Knagg—Just about that. Hardly human intelligence.

"What caused the coolness between you and Jones?"

"A heated argument."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Junketing Refrigerator

One of the most practical junkets that Uncle Sam has ever sponsored is the specially fitted refrigerator car that has been started around the country to demonstrate proper methods of handling eggs and poultry for shipment.

The car is a complete refrigerating laboratory, which carries its own engine to operate the cooling apparatus. It is divided into two rooms. The first is of a temperature slightly below normal, for the gradual cooling of the poultry before it is placed in the other room, which is the refrigerator.

Experts from the department of agriculture make the demonstrations with poultry and eggs supplied by the local dealers. The scientific candling of eggs and their skill in packing for long shipment are also demonstrated.

Frost & Wood Binders See the Cockshutt Agent

HAVE SURE KNOTTERS AND ARE LIGHT DRAFT

CASCO BRAND

POTATO FLOUR

Just what you have always wanted for Cakes, Biscuits, Waffles, Puddings, Gravies, Soups, etc.

"CASCO" is the refined Potato Flour—unequalled for purity and flavor.

Be sure to ask your Grocer for "CASCO" Potato Flour.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL 89

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Your Children While Teething

It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel OUT of SORTS 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No 1 No 2 No 3

THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG.

WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

No Depletion of Live Stock

The live stock commissioner of the province of Alberta says that notwithstanding the high prices paid for grain since the beginning of the war there has been little or no depletion of the amount of live stock being raised by farmers and ranchers. An exception may be made in the case of hogs, which respond very quickly to market conditions, but the hog industry also now shows increasing importance. All over the province the horse, cattle, and sheep industry is continuing to grow in importance.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

A friend of Nat Godwin's was staying with the actor at his home in California, in the hope of obtaining relief from chronic dyspepsia. One day he was taking a walk along the beach with his host.

"I have derived relief from drinking a glass of salt water from the tide," said the invalid solemnly. "Do you think I might take a second?"

Goodwin reflected deeply. "Well," he replied, with equal seriousness, "I don't think a second would be missed."

Mr. Manley—Well, my dear, I've had my life insured for $5,000.

Mrs. Manley—How very sensible of you! Now I shan't have to keep telling you to be so careful every place you go.

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull

It is hard to believe that tea or coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did this woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not, quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee, because it, too, contains the health-destroying drug, caffeine.)

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I now like Postum better than the coffee.

"One by one of the old troubles left until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my house work and have done a great deal beside."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Pencils Not Made of Lead

Graphite Is the Substance With Which Writing Is Done

A prim young lady, fresh from the realms of higher education, recently appeared at the office of a prominent manufacturer of lead pencils and presented credentials as a health department investigator and announced her desire to study conditions in the factory with reference to lead poisoning. Just as "pigs is pigs," so to her lead was lead. Such literal-mindedness is hardly to be expected of the average mortal, but if the fair investigator had called to inquire as to the actual nature or the product made and just why it had to share names with something equally common, but totally different, the memory of her visit would have been less likely to have been perpetuated in the guise of the traditional factory joke.

Most persons are aware that lead pencils are not made of lead, but that the so-called black lead in them is a full brother to the coal and to the aristocratic diamond, and that it is identical with many other substances in common use, such as the blacking on the kitchen range, are additional facts not nearly so well known. A recently installed exhibit in the National Museum's division of mineral technology shows the various forms of graphite, including natural and manufactured as well as the various ingredients used in the industry.

For a number of years the chief supply of natural graphite has come from Ceylon where the mineral occurs in massive veins. Another prominent graphite field lies in the Tunkinsk mountains of Siberia, and Mexico also has a rather important source in Sonora. In the United States, Montana has the only occurrence, other than of flake graphite, thus far encountered.

Protection of Forests

Canada Is Dependent on Timber Crops as Well as Agriculture

The proper interpretation of forestry, and what it actually means to Canada, cannot be stated too frequently. The future of this country depends upon our making every acre productive. Broadly speaking, the earth's surface can be made productive in two ways only, by producing agricultural or timber crops. South of the 60th parallel, about 69 per cent. of the area of Canada is unsuited for agricultural crops. A very large proportion of this non-agricultural land is suitable for the production of merchantable timber. The production of forest products has been and will always been one of our chief industries. At the present time forest industries supply 12 per cent. of our foreign trade, 16 per cent. of our railroad traffic, and equal in value to our annual wheat crop. We have a choice to make. Shall we let these valuable industries perish for want of raw material or shall we perpetuate them by protection of our present mature timber from fire, by protection of the young forests of our non-agricultural lands, and by the logging of our forests in such a manner as to encourage the reproduction of valuable forests? The perpetuation of these industries and their source of raw material, by the investment of such expenditure as the anticipated crop will warrant is forestry.—H. R. MacM.

Germany Has Lost Her Soul

Two Theories of Human Nature That Will Fight Each Other Out

Germany has lost her soul and morally isolated her people to an extent that makes it difficult for us to realize how it is possible to negotiate a peace with her. What has her policy of frightfulness accomplished in the way of material gain? Her brutalization of Belgium has created a moral and material difficulty from whose coils the contortions of her travellers in intrigue, like Herr Dernburg, will never release her. The sinking of the Lusitania turns America into an avowed or a virtual associate of the allies. But a not less important effect is the immense stimulation it has administered to the spirit of her adversaries. Is that negligible? Perhaps—to a stupid materialism such as hers. But not to those who measure events in terms of human thought and feeling rather than in numbers and material alone. If her poisonous gases deal out a frightful form of death to some hundreds of British and French officers and men, they also multiply tenfold the vim of the armies of Flanders and France. The two theories of human nature will fight each other out, and we need not doubt where the victory will be.—London Nation.

Venice Once Richest City in the World

Venice is believed to have originated early in the Christian era. The islands which later formed the city served as a refuge for inhabitants of neighboring cities during the invasion of Attila, the Hun, 452. The establishment of a government is recorded the same year.

Venice became a republic in 687, when the first Doge was seated. A senate governed the city.

The city was constantly compelled to defend itself against pirates and other cities for 1,000 years. It was almost always at war, but it rose to be the wealthiest city of the world.

Its merchant ships numbered 3,300 vessels in 1473. It was the great maritime power of the world. In 1797 Napoleon Bonaparte extinguished the Venetian republic. She regained her possession in 1814 and a year later a Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was established.

After a revolution in 1840 Austria obtained the territory but in 1866 was compelled to relinquish it to Italy.

Unwritten History

Britain owes much to Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill fought the little navy section of his own party. He developed the aerial wing of the navy, Italy is said to be deserving of the credit Mr. Churchill received for the mobilizing of the British fleet. Germany discreetly inquired in April of 1914 as to whether Italy would fight with the Teutonic alliance, according to the terms of the Triple alliance. Italy passed the word to Britain what was impending, and Winston Churchill disguised a mobilization of the fleet in the form of the great naval review in July.—Toronto Telegram.

British Liquor Problem

Britain Will Follow Lead of Canada In Prohibiting Sale of Liquor Not Matured

The British "liquor problem" seems to be within measurable distance of being solved. Lloyd-George has laid before the British parliament a bill which provides that the sale of spirits under three years of age shall be entirely prohibited.

On this topic, the London Times makes the following comment: "After prolonged negotiations a settlement has been arrived at on the question of spirits. The White Paper shows that a good deal of the mischief, especially in the northern yards comes from the drinking of raw cheap spirits of a fiery quality. The government proposes now, after consultation with representatives of the spirit trade, to substitute for their taxing proposals a complete prohibition of the sale of spirits under three years of age. This will be accomplished by compulsorily bonding all spirits under three years of age.

Canada has long shown an example in this respect. No spirituous liquor made in Canada is allowed to be sold unless it has been matured in bond under the supervision of the Canadian government. Every drop of gin, whiskey and liquor of like character, manufactured in Canada is matured for many years under a stringent and carefully enforced law. The working classes in Canada, and indeed all consumers of liquors, are therefore safeguarded by the Canadian government much better than consumers in other countries.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Sheep Husbandry

Under the title of "The Great Neglect in Sheep Husbandry," which constitutes Pamphlet No. 9 of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Messrs. T. Reg. Arkell and Norman Stansfield, two well recognized authorities, explain the necessity for the early castration of ram lambs intended for slaughter and the value of docking in the maintenance of health. They consider that both these operations are beneficial and cannot see that, while they are practised in other animals, there should be any hesitancy in performing them on sheep. Ram lambs treated develop in flesh and command a better price in the market, while female lambs being docked escape disease and insect pests by reason of increased cleanliness. Illustrations are given of the methods employed and advice furnished of the desirable age and the advantages that accrue. Farmers would be serving their own interest by sending to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for the pamphlet.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine for little ones, being guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are pleasant to take, act mildly but effectively, and always relieve constipation, indigestion, colds and simple fevers and regulate the stomach and bowels. Concerning them Mrs. Donald Ettinger, Georgefield, N.S., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine I can get that always do my little ones good and I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

School Children and Forestry

The forestry division of the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey recommends the collecting of wood samples, leaves, nuts, etc., as a profitable diversion for children. It publishes a bulletin on this subject in connection with a competition the Central Carolina Fair association has arranged, offering $20 in six prizes for collections of native woods and leaves. In both cases specimens are to be named. Competitors are to be children, under 16 years. The forestry department approves the idea, stating that the child's natural desire for collecting may furnish one of the readiest avenues for instruction. To secure the best results parents should direct the efforts and teachers should recommend books on the work. It is suggested that a collection of forest seeds would be an instructive object lesson as so many people do not know what the seeds of the commonest trees look like. The flowers and leaves of native shrubs, wild flowers, ferns, mosses and grasses are mentioned as being well deserving of collection for county fair exhibits

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Irrigation at Medicine Hat

An irrigation association has been formed at Medicine Hat, and proposes to put about 10,000 acres of land under irrigation north of that city. The project involves the sinking of a number of gas wells. Power will be developed by means of the natural gas to pump water from the Saskatchewan river, which will be used for irrigating the lands.

A woman who had engaged a new servant felt that she had at last secured the proverbial treasure, for the girl seemed to have a due appreciation of her beautiful home.

"So you prefer to work in fine houses?" she remarked.

"Shure, mum," replied the girl. "It's a pleasure to hev nuthin' but ixpinsive dishes to break."

ROYAL YEAST

MADE IN CANADA



MAKES PERFECT BREAD

Nitrogen from the Air

Rain and Snow Bring Down Small Quantities and Assist In Providing Plant Food

It is now a well established fact that nitrogen forms the principal element in plant food. Other things being equal, the growth of vegetation is determined by the amount of nitrogen in the soil in a form available for plant food. The problem of returning to the soil the nitrogen used up in crop growth is one of the most important in agricultural science.

Experiments conducted for seven years at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, show that rain and snow help to restore some, at least, of this nitrogen to the soil. The average annual precipation in the vicinity is about 34 inches and the average quantity of nitrogen per acre returned to the soil by rain and snow is about six pounds, of which about 85 per cent. is supplied by rain. Six pounds per acre is not a large amount, but, as it is all in available form, and as for the most part it is supplied at a season when vegetation is active, the action of rain in supplying plants with nitrogen is not without importance.

The nitrogen brought down by rain is, of course, derived from the air, where it is found both in gaseous compounds, such as ammonia, and in dust particles containing nitrogenous matter. The chief source from which these substances are derived is combustion. It has been noted that, after extensive forest fires, rain tends to be unusually rich in nitrogen. Similarly, in the vicinity of cities, rain has a high nitrogen content, and, in some parts of England, a quantity equal to 20 pounds per acre has been observed. Violent storms, particularly thunder storms, also increase the amount of nitrogen in the rain, probably owing to the stirring up of dust particles, but perhaps also because nitrates may be formed by the electric discharges.

These observations are interesting, but their most important result is to show that rain, though it is of some assistance, does not restore nearly enough nitrogen to the soil. Hence the importance of using nitrogenous fertilizers or of growing leguminous soiling crops to make up the deficiency is emphasized.—P.M.B., in Conservation.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick



Headache, and Distress after Eating.
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

A Bit of His Veiled Sarcasm

This story, which is, perhaps, very old to the ears of many, really had its origin with Joseph H. Choate:

A pompous young man hustled into his office. "This Mr. Choate?"

"Yes," responded the distinguished lawyer, with his blandest smile.

"Well, I'm Mr. Wilberforce, of Wilberforce & Jones."

"Take a chair, sir," said Choate, with a wave of the hand.

"My father was a cousin of Bishop Wilberforce, and I—"

"Take two chairs," said Choate.

Revolt of the West

It is all very well to pass resolutions and send memorials to the government, and as long as the farmers do that and nothing else both political parties will love the farmers as they do now; but they will never give them anything approaching a square deal. The time for resolutions and memorials is past. In 19 five hundred farmers from western Canada went to Ottawa and demanded square deal legislation. It cost them probably close to $50,000 to send the delegation to Ottawa, and they didn't get 15 cents' worth of helpful legislation in return for it. Now, if the farmers are willing to forget that they have ever been Grit or Tory, and are willing to dig up another $50,000 or more to carry on the campaign for the election of independent candidates, they will get results, and good results.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

One Detail

He—You can't truthfully say I haven't supported you in the style to which you were accustomed.

She—Yes, I can. You never hold me on your lap any more.

England's Army Rifle

The Modern Army Rifle Holds Eleven Cartridges

Quite a number of people believe that cartridges are served out to the soldiers separated from one another, says a writer in The London Standard. Cartridges are, however, usually given out fastened together in clips of five. The modern rifle used by the British army is known as a magazine rifle and holds two clips, or ten cartridges, in the magazine itself, as well as an extra cartridge above the magazine, eleven rounds in all.

When the cartridge clip is forced into the magazine the fastening is removed, so that each cartridge when it reaches the magazine is separate from the others.

The magazine of the army rifle is nothing more than a detachable box containing a spring. This spring forces up a cartridge at a time into its position ready for firing. As a rule the ten cartridges in the magazine are only used in great emergency, as when the order for rapid firing is given to stop an enemy's charge. In the ordinary way the magazine, with its ten cartridges, is shut off from the rest of the rifle by means of a metal slide called the "cut-off."

A Household Medicine.—They that are acquainted with the sterling properties of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the treatment of many ailments would not be without it in the house. It is truly a household medicine and as it is effective in dealing with many ordinary complaints it is cheaper than a doctor. So keep it at hand as the call for it may come most unexpectedly.

A Comprehensive Map

C.P.R. Has a Railway Map of Huge Dimensions

The biggest and the best railway map in Canada is that which hangs in the directors' room of the C.P.R. general office—a map 100 feet long by 10 feet high and which took the combined efforts of three of the cleverest men in the drawing department of the company eighteen months to complete. This map is minute and comprehensive to the last detail. Every inch of railway, every tiniest islet, rearing its head in the lake or river, every city and town and village, it might be said, in the whole of the Dominion, is limned in characters which, however minute, are entirely legible.

The double tracking is shown; the course of each system from its commencement to its ending set forth; nothing had escaped the faithful and able chartographers or mapographers, if one may use the words, so that at a glance the high officers of the company may see the course of the system, the river, the lake, the mountain, the stream, in any part of the Dominion.

"Safety First"

The Motto of the Merchants Bank of Canada

The statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada which is published in this issue and which is well worthy of close study, shows clearly that the management have strained every effort to prepare this institution for any sudden call, and now with over twenty-one millions of actual cash assets, and an increase of one-third over last year's good showing of "quick assets," it faces any temporary financial disturbance with unruffled front.

Yet this has been done without materially affecting commercial loans in Canada, with, considering the shrinkage in general business, cannot be considered to show a serious drop, the reduction being only about 10%—while loans on stocks, etc., show a slight increase in Canada but a decrease of almost two millions outside of Canada.

From a shareholder's point of view the fact that while profits have fallen off, yet the usual dividends have been earned and paid, must be a satisfaction, while every one will rejoice at the generally healthy condition revealed by the bank's statement.

The management have shown that they are not mere fair weather pilots, and while they have reaped the benefits accruing from their past wisdom of accumulating a good reserve against the proverbial rainy day, they have been able without any dislocation of current business to make an unprecedently strong showing, one which will inspire us all with increased confidence in their institution.

The Peril of Venice

With Italy in the war a spot dear to the tourist, the traveller and the lover of the artistic and romantic is in peril. Venice, of all the Italian coast towns, is the most vulnerable. When she was mistress of the sea and her merchantmen sailed the waters of the known world, while her colonies spread over the Levant and her warships humbled the Turks, the lagoons and the long sandbars were effective protection. But today these waters are too shallows for the Italian fleet and her protectors must come from the nearest naval base at Taranto to save her from the modern long-range guns of the Austrian ships that could attack from Pola, less than 150 miles across the Adriatic.—New York Sun.

As birds are the chief enemies of our insect pests, it is very important in the destruction and control of those insect pests to pay particular attention to the question of the protection and encouragement of our native species of insectivorous birds.—Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, at the 1915 annual meeting of commission of conservation.

Lawyer (to kicking client)—Well, have you at last decided to take my advice and pay this bill of mine?

Client—Yes.

Lawyer—Very well. (To clerk)—William, add five dollars to Mr. Smith's bill for further advice.



Sold by all good shoe dealers
Worn by every member of the family

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

is manufactured expressly for harness. That's why it prevents cracking and makes the leather soft and pliable. One rubbing with Eureka makes an old set of harness look like new.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

EDDY'S MATCHES

are, and have been for more than Sixty Years, Leaders and Standards of Canadian Trade and all thinking Canadians will continue to always

Insist Upon Having

None but

EDDY'S MATCHES

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?", telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

Transformations of War

Here is a little picture of the transformations of the war:

Two uniforms approached one another in a street in England. The right arm in the uniform of the private saluted the uniform of the second lieutenant.

The two men in the uniforms talked, then passed on. As he went his way, the private saluted again. He was an Englishman of some importance. He looked the substantial, middle-aged man of affairs.

"Who," asked his friend, "was the young officer you saluted so respectfully?"

"He is," answered the private, "a second lieutenant in the British army. He was, a little while ago, my office boy."

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C.B.

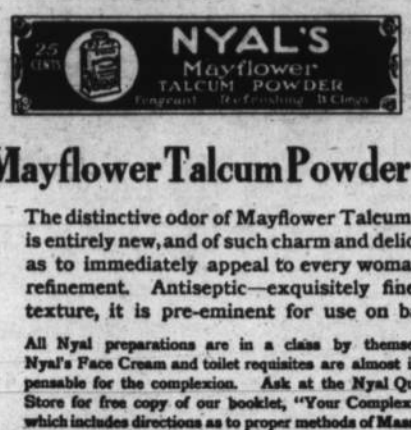
One Sunday morning a deacon observed a boy industriously fishing. After the lad had landed several, he approached and said: "My son, it is very cruel to impale that poor, helpless beetle upon that sharp hook."

Said the boy: "Oh, say, mister, this is only an imitation; it ain't a real bug."

"Bless me!" replied the deacon. "Why, I thought it was a real bug!"

The boy, lifting a fine string of fish, said: "So did these suckers."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"



Mayflower Talcum Powder

The distinctive odor of Mayflower Talcum is entirely new, and of such charm and delicacy as to immediately appeal to every woman of refinement. Antiseptic—exquisitely fine in texture, it is pre-eminent for use on baby.

All Nyal preparations are in a class by themselves. Nyal's Face Cream and toilet requisites are almost indispensable for the complexion. Ask at the Nyal Quality Store for free copy of our booklet, "Your Complexion," which includes directions as to proper methods of Massage. 129

Nyal Quality Store

D. C. JONES, DRUGGIST, VULCAN, ALTA.

Insurance

Lowest Rates

NOTE OR CASH SETTLEMENT

WE RECOMMEND

The Canada Security Assurance Co.

FOR HAIL

The Farmers Western Mutual

FOR FIRE

CALL AND TALK IT OVER

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

Place your orders early. We have just purchased 2 Carloads of **Plymouth Binder Twine** for delivery on or about July 15th.

We have just secured the Agency for

"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" FLOUR

The Best Flour in the World

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran, Grass Seeds of all Kinds

Remember the Usual Stock

Vulcan Co-operative Company.

Vulcan Meat Market

AND

GROCERIES

Specials This Week

Coffee, Regular 40c.,	at 3 for $1.00
Amber Coffee, - - -	30c. per lb.
All High Grade Flour - -	$4 per Cwt.

Leave your Order with us for

FRUIT

The Store of Quality

And GOOD SERVICE

G. L. JOHANSON, PROPRIETOR.

Do Licenses Help Us?

There is no argument upon which the opponents of prohibition so depend as that the legalized liquor traffic will bring to the state a large amount of revenue, which will help to pay the taxes, decrease the deficit and promote financial prosperity generally. When skilfully presented, the statement sounds plausible, but a careful examination of conditions in license communities shows that the facts are misrepresented. The Portland (Me.) Evening Express gives the following clear and convincing refutation of this stock argument of the liquor men, from which we quote:

"Massachusetts has a license and we have a right to look for the evidence either for or against the statement. Very fortunately we do not have to guess at this matter, as Massachusetts has a state bureau of statistics and its report has recently been given to the legislature, in which we find the following:

Of the adult paupers in the state of Massachusetts, 75 per cent are adicted to the use of liquor. Forty per cent attribute their pauperism to their own intemperate habits. Of all the adult criminals, 95.45 per cent are addicted for the use of liquor. In 84.41 per cent of all the criminals, the intemperate habits of the criminals led to a condition which induced the crime. Of all the insane adults, 51 44 per cent are addicted to the use of liquor. In 30 per cent intemperate habits of the person led to insanity.

"Now let us look at the financial account. Without quoting the specifications in detail it is enough to say that the total cost to the state of paupers, criminals and insane, made so by the use of liquor, for the past year, has been $2,012,419. The total income from license fees during the same time was $838,474. These official figures show beyond controversy that the state has suffered a direct loss from this one source of $1,175,945.

"Remember that this does not take into account the tens of millions of dollars by those who still managed to hold down their jobs.

"And yet there are those who say that the licensed saloon will bring a revenue to the state!

How Are You Voting?

Leave nothing to chance. Go and vote dry. A vote for the Liquor Act is a vote for Prohibition, and a vote for Prohibition is a vote for the Province, the Dominion and the Empire.

Don't think that because liquor doesn't concern you, you have no need to vote. The man who is down and out needs your vote, the people who are struggling against drink day after day need your vote, the women and children need your vote, your King and country need your vote, your community needs your vote, your business needs your vote, YOU need your vote. Vote early and vote dry. Remember that if you don't vote dry a wet vote counts as two.

Whiskey may have built many a castle, but it has ruined many a home. Vote dry. Money spent on liquor is called foolish men's pence. Are you going to exercise a foolish man's vote?

The liquor interests are telling you that if you vote the saloon out you are going to have more taxes to pay. Rubbish! No community free from drink pays as much in taxes as the drinking community.

The liquor men are fond of telling you that the poor interdict will have no protection under Prohibition. Just how much has he under the Liquor License Ordinance? The bar is what made the interdict and it has never cured one yet; and who was it that fought every added restriction to the liquor license ordinance, including the interdiction clause?

The liquor men have got their hands full with Mr. Windle, the pro-German. But if they must get a pro-German in to talk liquor, just how hard are they up for a good man to support their argument? It cost $5000 to get him into the Province to speak, too. Cheaper to give him $10,000 and send him home.

The Rev. F. G. Mathews gave a splendid lecture on Friday evening last at the Masonic Hall, his subjects being "The War" with lantern illustrations. There was a large gathering to hear him and great interest was displayed. At the close of the lecture Mr. Mathews displayed various slides of a prohibition nature.

Local And General Items

Mr. R.L. Elves was in Calgary and Cayley last week.

Men are laying down their lives for you. What are you doing for them?

Boost the Machine Gun Fund and let us get all we can to aid the men who are fighting our battles.

Mr. and Mrs. McPherson left in their auto for a trip to Montana on Wednesday last.

A heavy rain fell in the Vulcan district on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. Wednesday was a fine sunny day.

Suits cleaned and pressed $1.75. Suits pressed 75c. Ladies suits given special attention. Gloves cleaned 10c. Special rates monthly.—Murray Bros. July8tf

There is nothing small about the official programme for the stampede on Wednesday, August 11th. Splendid events, and good prizes ought to fetch a large crowd to Vulcan on that day.

Mr. Henry Willard, and Mr. Arthur R. Bond motored over to Okotoks on Thursday of last week advertising the stampede. From there they went south as far as Mcleod and came back by Lethbridge and Barons.

Messrs. George Ecker and George Todd motored to Champion and Carmangay on Thursday of last week, making some arrangements for the stampede, and Mr. Mutz and Mr. Noel journeyed to Taber on Friday, on the same errand.

With advancing years comes constipation. Rexall Orderlies are a specially good laxative for ageing people. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

On Wednesday, July 14th, before his worship Wm. A. Schenck, John Sanders appeared, charged with being drunk and disorderly on July 1st. He pleaded guilty and was fined $2 with $2.25 costs.

The raising of money for patriotic purposes is not a pastime, it is a plain and simple duty devolving upon all of us. Let us all give according to our means. Every little helps. Give what you can and get your friends to give. Let us do our share towards the winning of the war.

It is now said that the Germans have an aerial torpedo which will make the work of Zeppelins more murderous on non-combatants. The torpedo will be worked by Hertzian waves and resembles weapons fired from submarines.

Mr. F. F. Butler has broken 960 acres of land in the Indian Reserve this year to be in readiness for crop next spring. He is having erected a residence 32 x 24 which will greatly enhance the appearance of his property. Mr. R. J. Reed, formerly of High River, has the contract and expects to have same completed the latter part of September.

Mr. George Pocaterri has caused to be posted a circular in High River informing soldiers of the Third Reserve of the Italian Army who have not been instructed and who were born between the years 1888 and 1895, to be in readiness for the call of their country in case of emergency. Cavalry reservist born between 1876 and 1887 have also been instructed as above. The notice is signed by G. Loughi, the Italian consolere at Calgary. There are a number of Italian subjects residing in the district who will willingly go to the front when occasion arises. Italy is in the fight to a finish and while a very close censorship is placed on all news from that country, the indications point to a successful invasion of Austria by the brave Italians.

Consider the power in a ten dollar bill when it is spent at home. It is like magic. It circulates. It pays off a hundred obligations It creates business and puts people to work in our community. But the ten dollar bill that is sent away to the out-of-town house does nothing for our town. It becomes dead to us. It is out of commission forever as far as our town is concerned. We never see it again. Let us, then, give power to the money we spend. Let us remember that our best investment is that money power that we spend at home.

Village of Vulcan

NOTICE

Notice is Hereby Given that the following animals:

2 White Sows about 75 lbs.
1 Black and White Boar 75 lbs.
2 Black and White Sows, 75 lbs.

were impounded in the pound kept by the Village of Vulcan, at the Town Hall of the village on Saturday, July 3rd, 1915.

F. J. KAISER,
Poundkeeper,
Vulcan. t2



Superior Points

of the

New Williams

Sewing Machine

A high arm, long stitch shuttle machine.
The **lightest** and **quietest** running machine.
Positive Four Motion Feed.
It is as near self-threading as is possible.
Double Feed—Silent Automatic Take-up.
Self-Setting Needle. (No screw driver used).
Perfect tension and patent tension releaser.
The Automatic Bobbin-Winder is conveniently located and can be operated without running the machine.
The Loose Pulley for winding the bobbins without running the machine is so constructed as to admit of an instantaneous stoppage and starting of the machine, without stopping the treadle movement—a valuable feature peculiar to the **NEW WILLIAMS.**
The Stitch is regulated by a thumb screw conveniently located near the base of the arm.
The Mechanical principals used are the well-known lever and eccentric—the simplicity of its mechanism requires the use of but few parts
No Pads are required to deaden the noise.
The stand is entirely new, and embodies every desirable feature, perfectly **rigid** without the old **objectionable** brace. Automatic leveler on every one and BALL BEARINGS on each—PATENTED.
The cabinet work is modern in design, handsome in appearance, honestly made and well finished.

FOR SALE BY

Irving's Limited

Vulcan - - - - - - Alberta

Auto Accessories

Let us fit you out in your requirements in this line. We have a full range always on hand

Acetylene Burners	Batteries
Battery Connections	Gas Bags
Gas Tube	Carbide
Cement Patches	Gasoline Patches
"Knead It"	Spark Plugs
Goggles	Electric Flash Lights
Battery Testers	Tire Pumps
Tire Reliners	Blow-out Patches

FORD TOOL BOXES
TIRES AND TUBES

Wolfe & Pettman

VULCAN - - - - - - - ALBERTA

Less, Not More.

Since the new Temperance Law in Saskatchewan went into effect on July 1st, the Government dispensaries have sold only five per cent of the liquor which was customarily sold in the Province, according to J. F. Bolanger, manager of the provincial liquor stores.

"Our greatest record for any one day for the entire Province was two thousand dollars last Saturday," said Mr. Bolanger. "In bygone days as much money has been taken in one day by one hotel in Regina.

"We have to ship out entirely new stocks of liquor to a number of local dispensaries because of the heavy sale of liquor by hotel men previous to July 1st."

Such is the report that came through the press on Friday last. Only five per cent of the amount of liquor usually sold. And then the liquor interests would tell you that under prohibition there is to be more sold than there is with the bars. Which will you believe, the facts as shown by the figures, or the election yarn of the liquor interests?

What about compensation for the liquor people? What do you owe them anyway? The licenses are existent day after day and could be taken away any time, and the saloon keeper goes into a sort of gamble with the public sympathy every time he builds a saloon. If the liquor interests are willing to compensate the Province for the homes they have ruined and all the men they have sent to the dogs and all the children whom they have caused to be brought to misery, the people might consider compensating them, but not until then

The Two Votes.

If you vote for the Liquor Act on Wednesday, you will vote for: yourself, your country, your community, your Province, your family, your banking account, your self respect, your health, your social betterment, your boy's future, your girl's future, and the same thing for your neighbors, your friends and the entire population of the Province.

If you vote against the Liquor Act on Wednesday you will vote for:

The Liquor Interests, which will will mean everything that liquor stands for and has stood for ever since it was invented.

Vote UP and DOWN vote for the Act and show that you are not tied by the Liquor Interests to such an extent that you daren't move without they tell you which way to move.

Word has been received that the well of the Federal Oil and Gas Company in Aldersyde has reached a depth of 2,100 feet and that the prospects are most encouraging.

The Federal Company believes it has as good a chance of success as any operating company in the field.